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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,549. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GOV. MORTON DETERMINED

Will Brook No Dictation by Party Factions or Leaders.

HE WILL BE GOVERNOR IN REALITY

Appointments to be Made in the Future Without Regard to Mr. Platt's Wishes or Suggestions.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The story in to-day's Times of Gov. Morton's independence in the appointment of State officers was more than verified by the statement that the Governor himself made to persons who called upon him in the course of the day. To one of his friends Gov. Morton said:

"The Governor of the State of New-York ought to be the Governor of the Empire State. He should not be controlled by his party, by a faction of his party, or by any leader in his party. That is how I feel in my position exactly. I propose how I feel in my position exactly. I propose to be the Governor of the State of New-York, not the Governor of a party, of a faction of a party, and certainly not of any individual leader of a party."

It may be said further that while Gov. Morton is personally opposed to the Lexow Police bill, and favors Mayor Strong's Power of Removal bill, hereafter, while acknowledging the supremacy of Mr. Platt and his influence in public and party affairs, he will act according to the dictates of his own judgment.

Among the Platt members of the Legislature these declarations were not at all pleasantly received. Mr. Platt's friends have got in the habit of recognizing Gov. Morton as one of their kind of people, and they have been constantly asserting that any draft the boss of the Republican Party might make upon him would be instantly honored. Not for a moment did they imagine, or did the Republican machine imagine, that Gov. Morton would strike out for independence. On the contrary, the constant boast of the Platt Republicans in Albany was that the Governor would pretend to play an independent part, but that in the end he would accede to every demand Mr. Platt would make.

From all that has been learned, however, it is reasonably certain that Gov. Morton is already tired of the office he now occupies. The importunities of office seekers for the few positions at his disposal, the thousands of petitions that have been sent to him, and the tens of thousands of letters that have been received by him have gone beyond the most extravagant ideas of patronage he ever possessed. One of his most intimate friends said this afternoon:

"You know Gov. Morton, since 1889, has been practically a foreigner in his native State. For four years he maintained a residence at Washington, with the exception of a few months in Summer. For nearly a year he resided abroad. To-day, when any question arises involving a State policy, his invariable rep y is that his ignorance of the subject is due to the fact that he lived abroad during last Summer, and that he has had no time since to inform himself of what was going on during his absence. Therefore he is compelled to a very large extent to rely upon what his friends here tell him. On these friends he relies. If they deceive him, that is his misfortune."

"It is certain that up to to-day he has been grievously misled on a number of subjects by men whom he regarded as his friends. It is only with n seventy-two hours that Gov. Morton determined to take the bit in his own teeth and show and prove to Mr. Platt that he proposed to be Governor in fact as well as in reputation. He has a feeling that in military matters he must depend upon others absolutely, but he proposes hereafter in all civil and political matters to act on his own judgment, and to accept the responsibility for whatever action he may take."

The stories that have been sent out to the effect that the Governor forced the Cities Committees of the Assembly and Senate to report the Power of Removal bill today are absolutely without foundation. To an intimate friend this afternoon Gov. Morton said that this was a subject upon which the Legislature had to take the responsibility, and that he did not propose to dictate to the Legislature what action should be taken.

As for the bill reported by the Lexow committee giving him the power to appoint an Advisory Committee to reorganize the police force of New-York, the Governor said that the reports published of his opposition were true. He believed that in its present shape the bill was in direct violation of all the principles of home rule, and he did not care to see his party in the Legislature commit the mistake of passing a bill that he would be compelled to veto if it reached him. It was his opinion that the power to appoint the Advisory Committee should not be vested in the Governor of the State, but in the Mayor of the City of New-York.

FIVE MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

The Mines Caved In and the Bodies Were Buried.

STURGIS, Ky., Jan. 23.—Five kegs of powder exploded in the mines of the Tidewater Coal Company late last night. Five men and two mules were killed, and the mines were caved in. The miners killed were Al Hall, Bob Hall, William Felton, Jim Coffee, and —— Fitzgibbons. All had families. Their bodies have been recovered.

Harrison Millard Dying.

Harrison Millard, the composer of popular songs, is dying of Bright's disease at his home, 111 East Twenty-eighth Street.

He was born in Boston sixty-four years ago. He was well known as a composer of popular war songs, and later of masses.

He served in the war first as a Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry, and afterward on the staff of Gens. Rousseau, Rosecrans, and Palmer.

He was severely wounded at Chickahominy.

Some of his better known songs are "The Flag of the Free," "God Save Our President," "Vive L'America," "Say Not Farewell," "When the Flowing Tide Comes In," "Waiting," and "Under the Daisies."

New-York Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of New-York Postmasters: Thomas A. Riley, Ticonderoga; Fayette A. Ballard, Tonawanda; F. A. Dowden, Babylon; George R. Howell, Southampton; William D. Sloan, Walden.

Embezzler Spaulding Sentenced.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Henry B. Spauding was to-day sentenced in the Superior Criminal Court by Judge Richardson to four years in the State Prison. He embezzled $20,000 of the funds of Wheeler, Blodgett & Co.

QUIGLEY'S SENTENCE POSTPONED

Recorder Goff Wishes to Learn More About the Forger's Crimes — Bank's Statement.

Edwin O. Quigley, the self-confessed bond forger, was taken before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning. The Recorder remanded the prisoner until to-morrow.

Quigley's wife sat in the second row of seats provided for spectators. She was accompanied by an elderly woman. Mrs. Quigley's face showed the mental ordeal through which she had passed.

When Quigley was called to the bar his counsel began an address, but was quickly interrupted by the Recorder, who asked him if he desired to apply for a postponement of sentence. The counsel replied that he did not. The Recorder then said that he had been informed by the District Attorney that the course of justice demanded the remanding of the prisoner in order that all the facts in the case might be brought to the knowledge of the court, and he therefore remanded Quigley until to-morrow morning. The prisoner was immediately returned to the Tombs.

The postponement of the case is taken to mean that additional indictments will be filed against Quigley. It was admitted by an official of the District Attorney's office that the case was being considered by the Grand Jury.

President St. John of the Mercantile National Bank sent a circular yesterday to the shareholders of the bank, in which he said that the amount of Quigley's forgeries, $143,623.73, by order of the Board of Directors, had been charged off as though the whole was lost. The entries reduce the surplus fund $100,000 and the undivided profits $43,623.73. The books of the bank at the close of business yesterday showed: Capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $900,000; undivided profits, net, $29,652.12.

A HORSE RUNS AWAY IN THE BOWERY

Knocks Down Two Men and Breaks One's Leg.

A spirited horse, attached to a heavy express wagon belonging to and driven by Eugene Traiteler of 44 Hudson Street, while going down the Bowery last evening, became frightened at an elevated train at First Street, and dashed down the Bowery at frightful speed.

Pedestrians scattered giving the runaway a wide berth. The horse reached the crossing at Prince Street without mishap, but at that crossing he ran against Simon Brooks, twenty-seven years old, of 265 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, and Isidore Perlstein, twenty-eight years old, of 837 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, who were crossing the Bowery, and knocked them down. The force of the collision threw the men to one side, and the horse, swerving at the same time, did not trample upon them, nor did the wagon strike them.

The horse was stopped before he had done further harm. Brooks's left leg was fractured and he was bruised all over the body. Perlstein escaped with severe contusions on the head and body.

MENU CARD COVERED WITH LIZARD SKIN

Dinner to ex-Gov. Flower by the Members of His Staff.

A dinner was given to ex-Gov. Flower at the Hotel Waldorf last night by the members of his staff.

It was an informal affair, which had originally been arranged to take place on the evening of Dec. 19, but was postponed because of the death of Gen. Porter.

The table was spread in a room on the first floor, and was decorated with beautiful displays of flowers. The menu cards were covered with lizard skin and decorated with gold. In the centre of the cover were the initials, "R. P. F." An engraved likeness of the ex-Governor adorned the first page, and the portraits of his staff in a group, followed. No set speeches were made.

The members of the staff present were Gens. F. R. Halsey, Joseph Bryant, J. M. Varian, B. M. Whitlock, George D. Sanford, Benjamin West, and Ferdinand P. Earle, and Cols. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Charles Rogers, E. L. Judson, James Magee, Robert Grier Monroe, and T. E. Sloan.

GOLD RESERVE, $66,795,006.

Talk by a Cabinet Officer About Another Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The withdrawal of gold to-day reduced the gold reserve to $66,795,006.

A Cabinet officer said this afternoon that another proposal inviting bids for bonds certainly would be issued in the absence of action by Congress. He added that to what point the gold reserve would be allowed to decline before the third bond issue would be made was a matter of discretion solely, and must naturally be decided by circumstances.

Tried to Derail a Train.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—A train of the American Express Company's freight from Boston to Chicago was passing through the Fitchburg Railroad yards at Mechanicsville about 12 o'clock last night, when a man was seen to step quickly to a switchstand and throw the switch. The train was stopped within three feet of the open switch. The train crew gave chase, and the man was caught hiding under a freight car near by. He gave his name as Harry Brown, forty-four years old, of Paterson, N. J. He had been employed in the Fitchburg roundhouse at Williamstown, Mass., until recently. He was released from the Saratoga County Jail yesterday after serving a sentence for vagrancy. He was held for the Grand Jury.

Cruisers Preparing for Sea.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 23.—An order has been received here from the Navy Department to immediately prepare the cruisers Ranger and Alert for sea, and the coaling and provisioning of these vessels is now being rapidly pushed. It is stated that both vessels will put to sea on Thursday, under sealed orders. The cruiser Boston is also being hurriedly put in shape.

Secretary Herbert, now in this city, when asked about the above story last night, said the cruisers were simply going to sea for drill practice, as is the usual custom. They were not ordered to Hawaii.

No Decision Reached.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court did nothing to-day on the petitions for writs of habeas corpus filed by Broker Chapman and Correspondent Shriver, and it is now understood that no ruling will be made until Monday. Solicitor General Maxwell has filed his brief in opposition to the granting of a writ in the case of Elverton R. Chapman.

Congressman Allen's Daughter Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Congressman John Allen of Mississippi is in receipt of a telegram from home stating that his eldest daughter is seriously ill. He left for Mississippi to-night.

PLATT'S GRIP TIGHTENS

Mr. Lauterbach Made President of the County Committee.

DEFEAT FOR THE BROOKFIELD MEN

The Tioga Boss Now in Absolute Control of the Party's City Machinery—Howard Carroll Resigns.

The Platt collar had been riveted so tightly about the necks of the delegates to the Republican County Convention that it could not slip off, and as a result the man from Tioga County obtained undisputed control of the New-York County organization last night.

His candidate, Edward Lauterbach, supported by the Gibbs-Patterson-Murray-Van Cott syndicate, was elected President of the organization against William Brookfield at a meeting of the committee held at Terrace Garden, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

All talk of a compromise between the warring factions was laid aside, and they went to battle with almost precisely the same forces as those which met last week, when Mr. Platt secured first blood in the selection of the temporary Chairman.

There were but two actual changes in the vote. One was caused by the substitution in the committee of Edward S. Flow for Caleb Sims in the Eleventh District, for, as it turned out, 'Sims holds a public office and is ineligible, and the other by the change of Frank W. Higgins of the Seventeenth District from Lauterbach to Brookfield.

The most dramatic movement of the meeting came at the climax of a speech by Howard Carroll of the Eleventh District, who had voted for Lauterbach one week ago. Last night he read a resolution of his district convention instructing delegates for Brookfield. He refused to obey this instruction, and rather than seem to violate "a pledge," resigned from the committee at the end of a speech to which all listened with excited interest.

There were a few changes in the vote of last week, due to absences of committeemen, but in other particulars those who had on the Platt collar one week ago had it on last night.

And so it comes about that just now, when there is a voice of protest against Platt and Plattism going up from all those elements in the city which want decency in Government, the iron hand of the boss has seized the county organization, and for the first time is in absolute control of the party machinery in the city as well as in the State.

The selection of Mr. Lauterbach was regarded by both sides as a victory for Platt. The fight had been made on that line, and after his defeat, William Brokfield said:

"Mr. Platt has made another 'fight of his life.' The victory is his. He is entitled to all the credit of it, and to all the advantage of it."

The defeated men were in an ugly frame of mind. A motion to make the election of Mr. Lauterbach unanimous was greeted with sullen silence on the part of most of the Brookfield men, and with formal and defiant objection on the part of two or three. No attempt was made to press the motion. There were rumors that Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and others who walked out of convention a week ago would again bolt, but they did not do so. They staid and kept up the fight on the minor officers which were to be chosen.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Lauterbach at 8:10 o'clock. The gallery was crowded, and all the space in the rear of the hall was packed. Standing room signs were of no avail. A few policemen were there to preserve order. They had nothing to do except to quietly remove one visitor who insisted on interrupting speakers while the committee reports on contests were under consideration.

Most of the visitors were Brookfield men. This was made evident whenever his name was mentioned, for on such occasions there were cheers and shouts that continued in some instances for a minute or two.

The leaders in the party of both factions came early, and as soon as they came it was evident that a "finish" fight was on hand. Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gen. Thomas, and C. N. Bliss had been in consultation with Mayor Strong during the day, and whatever may have been said on that occasion, it was announced plainly, after it was over, that no "compromise" was in sight.

Before the meeting was called to order there was vigorous missionary work in progress. Fred S. Gibbs, Jacob M. Patterson, Cornelius Van Cott, and others of the office brokerage firm of Platt, Murray, Gibbs & Co. were on hand. "Jake" Patterson stood in the centre aisle, with both hands pressed against the shoulders of a member of the committee, and in a husky whisper tried to persuade him to follow out some line of action. The member evidently hesitated. Mr. Patterson was presenting some line of argument.

"Oh, you'll get it," he said. "You'll get it. There ain't no doubt of it. Of course, you may have to wait a while, but you'll get it."

It is not certain whether Mr. Patterson referred to an office, or something else. Whatever it was, the ex-Justice seemed confident that "he would get it."

Cornelius N. Bliss and Fred S. Gibbs shook hands as they entered the room.

"I heard you were in Chicago," said Mr. Bliss. "I wish you were."

"No," said Gibbs. "I'm here."

When the first roll call was in progress, Mr. Bliss arose, and said he must challenge the right of Caleb Sims to sit as a delegate, as he had reliable information that Sims was holding a public office, and so not eligible. The subject was passed until roll call was completed.

When William Brookfield's name was called there was a storm of applause for the leader soon to be defeated.

George Moore Smith, a delegate from the Twenty-seventh District, was absent. He was a Brookfield man. It was announced that he was an officer in the Seventh Regiment and on duty in Brooklyn. A request was made that, as he was absent doing public duty, his vote be counted. There was no rule to provide for this.

John Genner, a Lauterbach man, said with some emotion that he would be willing to pair with Col. Smith, but he lost this sentiment before the vote came, and voted straight for Lauterbach.

There was fun over the Sims contest. Mr. Bliss had fortified himself with evidence that Sims had been paid as an officer at Albany, and then, after failing to convince Secretary Ten Eyck that it was his duty to call another election, Mr. Bliss had gotten the district organization together yesterday afternoon, and this had elected Edward S. Flow to succeed Sims.

The letters which Mr. Bliss had written Mr. Ten Eyck were read, also one from Sims, in which he said he had "not qualified" for any public office.

Fred S. Gibbs moved that Flow be seated.

"Is Sims here?" asked the Chairman.

"I am," said the colored delegate, rising. "I have drawn pay as an officer, but what I said in my letter is true. I am prepared to swear on the floor of this convention that I never qualified for the office."

A laugh followed, and Mr. Flow was promptly seated and the name of Caleb Sims was stricken from the list.

The sitting members in all the districts in which there were contests were allowed to retain their seats, after listening to long reports, and then at 9:30 the Chairman asked for nominations for the Presidency of the organization.

Ernest Hall named Edward Lauterbach, and the name was received with cheers from the Platt men.

Then Gen. McCook arose and cheers greeted his name. He nominated William Brookfield in a speech which set forth the prominence of the Union League as an issue in the fight.

"When this committee needed funds," he said "it did not fail to recognize the value of the friends of William Brookfield. Mr. Brookfield understood that, owing to an unexpected defection, his defeat as temporary Chairman was certain. Whatever the temptations may have been to do otherwise, it has been felt best to do nothing which should prevent the harmony which is desired among all elements of the party.

"While we are not unmindful of the unjustifiable attack which has been made, we hope his friends will follow the same course which they have followed. We believe the best interests of the Republican Party require the election of William Brookfield. Speaking, as I believe, for 90 per cent. of the Republican voters of the city, I put in nomination William Brookfield."

There were long and loud cheers, and then Benjamin Oppenheimer seconded Mr. Brookfield's nomination. In the course of his speech, he said:

"I am for Mr. Brookfield because, if elected, he will act for this community and not for a non-resident."

This back-handed allusion to Mr. Platt of Tioga brought tremendous applause.

J. P. Degnan of the Twenty-sixth District seconded Mr. Lauterbach's nomination. He declared the party would be united if they stood by Mr. Lauterbach.

"Never, Never," shouted the Brookfield men.

Motions to proceed to vote were declared carried, and then as several wanted to speak, Alfred R. Page called out that this was "gag law" Some confusion followed.

Dr. Hamilton Williams shouted to Mr. Page, "Sit down."

"No Milholland man can make me sit down," retorted Mr. Page.

"You make him sit down," shouted a delegate.

At length John R. Van Wormer, ex-Secretary of the Union League Club, secured the floor, and defended the club from the attack Mr. Lauterbach made a week ago.

He said that race prejudice did not exist in it, and he spoke "advisedly." He added:

"In all elections the men in that organization are looked to for large contributions," he said. "Last year when this committee needed them these men were not slow."

"Neither was Platt," shouted some one.

When the name of Howard Carroll was reached on the roll call he asked to be excused from voting, and then made a speech. He recited that he had voted for Lauterbach for temporary Chairman, and then, because his delegation from the Eleventh District had been instructed by the convention to support Brookfield for the Presidency, he had been accused of "violating a pledge."

"I was not at the convention," he said, "and no officer of it ever told me of the resolution of instructions. If the delegates from the Eleventh are to be instructed, why did they not send a messenger boy to cast the vote. I have asked to be excused from voting. I will take the only alternative left me and resign as a delegate to this committee."

A slight burst of applause followed, and then the roll call proceeded. There were 143 votes cast. William Brookfield had 64. Edward Lauterbach had 79. The Secretary announced the result.

A shock-haired man, whose name was not given, moved to make the vote unanimous, but this was lost.

Mr. Lauterbach had prepared himself. He drew from his pocket a typewritten speech and read it. He pledged himself to the election-district system of organization, and said that, while "greed for patronage and undue interference in legislative methods" were frowned on, still, the "voice of the committee" was not to be hushed on these matters. He pledged the support of "sound Republicanism" to Mayor Strong, whatever that may mean under the present circumstances.

Thomas L. Hamilton, a Platt man, was elected First Vice President by a vote of 78 to 65 over Charles A. Flammer. Columbus O. Johnson was chosen Second Vice President, and Silas C. Croft Treasurer. The last two had supported Brookfield.

The Platt men nominated James King Duffy, and their opponents John Hoffelberger, for Secretary. There is a salary of $2,000. A hot fight followed. It was claimed that Duffy had been a member of Tammany Police Commissioner Sheehan's Pequod Club. After this statement, Duffy withdrew and George R. Bidwell, a Platt man, was elected.

Mayor Strong on the Contest.

"You can state as plainly as possible," said Mayor Strong yesterday, "that in this contest for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee neither side has ever asked me to use patronage in its interest, nor has either side ever intimated such a thing in any way. They have both showed me the utmost respect."

A SMALL PENNSYLVANIA TOWN BURNING

Several Houses and a Church Known to Have Been Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—The Allegheny Fire Department received a telegram late to-night from Glenfield, Penn., a suburb on the Fort Wayne Road, saying the town was on fire and asking for assistance. An engine and hose cart were sent.

Glenfield is about eight miles west of here and has a population of 200 or 300 people. The night telegraph operator there says that five or six houses and a church were burned, and there was no way to stop the fire until the Allegheny engine arrived.

Burned to Death in Bed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23.—James McNaughton, an invalid, sixty-five years old, was burned to death in bed at his home in East Greenwich this afternoon. Either flames communicated to his bed from a small oil stove, or McNaughton set the clothes afire while smoking.

Mr. Williams's Skull Fractured.

D. W. Williams, forty years old, of Englewood, N. J., fell on the sidewalk in front of 252 Broadway last night, and then rolled into the elevator well. His skull was fractured and he was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

ALL THOUGHT TO BE LOST

No More Hope for the Safety of the Lake Steamer Chicora.

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS DROWNED

Full List of the Missing, Who Have Undoubtedly Found a Grave in the Waters of Lake Michigan.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23.—All hope for the safety of the Graham & Morton screw steamer Chicora has been abandoned here by the finding of wreckage from the vessel off South Haven. The fate of twenty-nine men, who are known to have been aboard when the steamer left Milwaukee for this port Monday morning, is almost as hopeless. Veteran mariners number every man with the dead.

The list of the officers and crew and passengers, so far as known, is as follows:

BALLINGER, "DOC," manufacturer, St. Joseph, passenger.
CLARK, JAMES R., clerk, St. Joseph.
DAVIS, JESSE, porter, Benton Harbor.
DOWNEY, GRANT, oiler, Detroit.
HODGES, JOHN, watchman, Baltimore.
LYNCH, "NATE," cook, St. Joseph.
MALONE, JAMES, pantryman, Chicago.
MARKS, JOSEPH, wheelman, Benton Harbor.
McCLURE, ROBERT, chief engineer, Detroit.
MORGAN, M. W., head waiter, Benton Harbor.
PEARL, JOSEPH, druggist, St. Joseph, passenger.
ROBERTSON, THOMAS, watchman, Baltimore.
SIMMONS, C. D., first mate, Benton Harbor.
STINES, BENNIE, second mate, (Captain's son,) St. Joseph.
STINES, Capt., St. Joseph, Mich.
WIRTS, ALFRED, second engineer, Detroit.

In addition to the foregoing there were on board the vessel two firemen, one coal passer, eight deckhands, and two gentlemen from St. Joseph, who were, along with Ballinger and Pearl, guests of the Captain.

The ill-fated vessel was caught while crossing the lake and fell an easy prey to the seventy-mile-an-hour hurricane which swept the icy waters of Lake Michigan throughout Monday and continued with little moderation for another twenty-four hours. The fears of all concerned were confirmed when the following dispatch was received from South Haven:

Capt. Donahue, the lighthouse keeper, noticed this morning, through the hazy weather, portions of what seemed to be wreckage floating abreast and on each side of the harbor here, a couple of miles outside and close to open water. Capt. Matthews of the life-saving station led a party of volunteers on a dangerous trip over the moving ice until they came into a lot of fresh wreckage. Some of it was wedged between the ice, but the greater portion was seen underneath the ice. The parts which were brought here were easily recognized by vessel men as belonging to the Chicora. A perilous gale is still blowing, the weather is thick, and the darkness combines to prevent another search for further proof of the disaster.

The following telegram was received here by the steamship company this evening, from South Haven:

We have just found some of the Chicora's upper works in the ice off this place. There is no doubt she has foundered.

Capt. Stines, Simons, McClure, Lynch, and Clark have families. The rest of the men are single.

The loss on the vessel, exclusive of the cargo, amounts to $165,000, and the cargo of thirty-eight car loads of flour for export was valued at $20,000. The Chicora was a screw steamer of 900 tons burden, built by the Detroit Dry Dock Company two years ago. The Graham & Morton Company carried no insurance on her, except for fire, and there was no insurance on the flour.

Owing to dull business, she was taken out of commission Jan. 1, but last Saturday was again put in commission. She was a strongly-built boat and well manned. It is barely possible that the victims are adrift on an ice field.

Capt. Stines is said to have had forebodings of impending disaster, and some time ago said as much to friends.

Mr. Graham's first theory was that the boat, which he partly owned, having left Milwaukee at 5:45 o'clock A. M., would begin to get the full force of the gale about 10 o'clock, and that Capt. Stines, with his knowledge of St. Joseph Harbor and of the large field of ice that would be blown toward this shore, would put about and either make his way back to Milwaukee, attempt to make the Chicago Harbor, or, failing to do either, lie "on and off" the shore somewhere in the vicinity. It is thought the boat was not more than forty miles from land when the storm broke.

This is the first disaster that has overtaken any steamer from this port since the sinking of the ill-fated Hippocampus in the Fall of 1886, from being overloaded.

James R. Clark, who was filling the place of the regular clerk, J. W. Hancock, was ex-United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan. He was born in 1844 at Montreal, and had resided in Michigan since two years of age. He was a telegraph operator in the army during the war. After the war he was engaged by the Goodrich Transportation Line until 1876, when he became Deputy Sheriff of Berrien County, and at the end of four years was elected Sheriff. From 1890 to 1894 he was United States Marshal, with headquarters in this city. Since retiring from office he had been engaged in Lake Spring. He leaves a wife and daughter.

FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Republicans and Populists Will Act Together Again Next Year.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23.—The election of Marion Butler and Jeter C. Pritchard to the United States Senate to succeed M. W. Ransom and Thomas J. Jarvis is conclusive evidence that co-operation between the Republicans and the Populists is to continue during the present session of the Legislature and again during the campaign of 1896.

The plan of campaign in 1896 will be the same as last year as to the various State offices to be filled. As to the Electoral ticket, it will be divided, the Republicans taking six and the Populists five of the eleven candidates for Electors. Pritchard will be a candidate to succeed himself, and the campaign will be made for him.

Whether the candidate for Governor will be a Republican or a Populist is not yet determined, though it is said that the Populists will readily support Judge Russell. Although known as a Republican, Judge Russell was a Populist before that party was organized.

United Press Accessions.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 23.—The Daily Press of this city, an old and well-established paper, has begun to take the service of the United Press, and has abandoned that with which it has hitherto been furnished.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23.—The Herold, a new German daily paper, has begun publication here and is being supplied with the full leased wire service of the United Press.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH

Lindhard's Morocco Factory in Brooklyn Partly Destroyed—Two Boys Were Seriously Injured.

Three men were burned to death and two boys were seriously injured in a fire that partially destroyed the morocco factory of Frank Lindhard, 11 Schenck Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The Dead.

The killed were:
GRAFF, ANTONIO, fifty years, 86 Classon Avenue.
McSORLEY, FRANK, 98 Skillman Street.
SCHULZ, ANTON, twenty-five years, North First Street.

The Injured.

The injured were:
HUSER, ALBERT, sixteen years, 36 Classon Avenue.
OLIVER, FREDERICK, sixteen years, 117 Pacific Street.

The fire started at 6:45 P. M. There were about 100 men employed in the building, which was four stories high, and there was a wild scramble among the men and boys to escape. Some ran down the stairs and others got out by the windows.

Albert Huser and Frederick Oliver were carried down stairs by their comrades. They were almost suffocated, and were badly burned about the face, head, and body. They were removed in an ambulance to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Three alarms were sent in for the fire, and in half an hour the flames were under control. Within an hour the fire was extinguished.

There were reports after the fire was put out that several persons had perished in the flames.

By an order of Chief Dale the firemen made a thorough search of the building, and on the top floor they found the bodies of Graff, Schulz, and McSorley burned to a crisp.

The bodies were removed to a stable on the opposite side of the street, where they were identified.

The damage to the building was $5,000, and the damage to the stock $2,000. There was a full insurance on both building and stock.

SHE HAD PASSED THE CENTURY MARK

Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis at Her Home on Long Island.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jervis, daughter of the late Henry Clarke Smith and widow of Joel Jervis, who for more than a score of years was a Justice of the Peace of the town of Babylon, died at her home here to-day. She was 100 years 6 months and 2 days old.

She was born at Sayville, L. I., but early in life removed to Amityville, where she had resided for over three-quarters of a century. She possessed a rugged constitution, which was never impaired by any serious sickness.

Until a few weeks ago she was able to move about her home, go up and down stairs, knit and sew, and on pleasant days take short walks. Her mental faculties remained good until the last. She could recall events which occurred over ninety years ago.

She left seven children, eighteen grandchildren, fifty-four great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. The oldest of her children is now seventy-six years old.

The celebration of Mrs. Jervis's one hundredth birthday occurred on July 21 last, and was a great event. Mrs. Jervis was the second oldest resident of Suffolk County.

Her father was a son of Col. William Smith, Governor of Tangiers, who in 1690 purchased a strip of land across Long Island. The strip was fifty miles wide, and extended from Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. It was called Setauket. From Col. Smith's family sprung the families known as the Smithtown Smiths, Tangiers Smiths, and Brookhaven Smiths. The mother of Mrs. Jervis was a daughter of Jeremiah Terry of Sayville.

NO PASSES FOR NOTARIES PUBLIC

Judge Herrick Decides that the Prohibition Applies to Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Justice Herrick has decided that, according to the new Constitution, notaries public cannot ride on a railroad pass. The decision is given on the argument in the test case brought by the Attorney General against William F. Rathbone, one of the counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, at his request. The action was commenced by the Attorney General to forfeit the office of the defendant as notary public, he having used a pass on the Delaware and Hudson Road, between Albany and Cohoes, since Jan. 1.

In his opinion, Justice Herrick says:

It seems to me that a notary public comes within the definition of what constitutes a public officer. When we are asked to look beyond or behind the language used for the purpose of ascertaining the mischief against which the prohibition was directed, and thus restrict its operation, we are asked to go into an exceedingly dangerous field of inquiry. The danger of seeking a meaning and interpretation by such means is very forcibly presented by Chief Justice Bronson in People against Purdy, 2 Hill, 31.

Each class or kind of public officers in the State could be taken in turn, and as to each it might be held that it did not refer to them, because the mischief intended to be prevented could not be worked by them in their particular official positions; and, as to others, the court might well say that it would not presume that such officials could be guilty of the mischief aimed to be prevented, and therefore that such officials did not come within the meaning of the Constitution. One class after another might be thus eliminated until the clause in question would be a dead letter.

In this case plain, ordinary, comprehensive words have been used, words with a well-understood meaning, and the only function for the court, therefore, is to declare the law as it is written; as the Constitution has recognized no difference between public officers, the court can recognize none. For these reasons the demurrer must be overruled, with costs, with leave, however, to the defendant to plead over as he may be advised upon payment of such costs.

Col. Presas of Venezuela in Town.

Col. Salvador Presas reached this city yesterday from Venezuela, by way of St. Thomas, on board the steamship Madiana, and is staying at the Hotel America.

Col. Presas is a warm person friend of Joaquin Crespo, the President of Venezuela, besides being a gallant soldier and the editor of the leading newspaper in Caracas, the capital of the republic.

In view of the exciting news that has come recently from that turbulent little State, the visit of Col. Presas is a significant one. It is rumored that he is a special Commissioner to the United States from the Government of Venezuela.

Charged with Having Killed Her Mother.

Katie Gill, twenty-three years old, of 205 West Twenty-sixth Street, was arrested last night on a charge of having killed her mother. Her mother died on Tuesday night without medical attendance, and on an investigation by Coroner Hoeber it was discovered that her body was covered with seven contusions.

A SOLDIER'S FATAL SHOT

It Struck a Man Gazing from a House Roof.

LINEMEN JOIN STRIKERS' RANKS

More Cars Run than on Any Previous Day—Routes Guarded by Militiamen.

EXTENSIVE WIRE CUTTING GOING ON

Decided that No More Troops Are Necessary—Regulars in Readiness.

The surface railroad strike in Brooklyn yesterday caused the sacrifice of another human life.

Thomas Carney, a tinsmith and roofer, was watching the troops as they were escorting a car through Hicks Street, from the roof of a building.

An order was given to the troops to fire. Carney was shot through the body.

Major Cochran, who was in command, last night refused to make any statement concerning the matter.

Police Captain Druhan is making a special investigation. He claims the shooting was unjustifiable.

More cars were run yesterday than on any day previous. Almost every important surface artery is now open.

The linemen quit work on all the roads involved in the strike.

FATALLY SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

Thomas Carney Was Watching the Troops from a Roof.

Blood has again been shed as a result of the Brooklyn trolley strike.

Thomas Carney, a roofer, twenty-two years old, living at 481 Union Avenue, lies dying at the Long Island College Hospital with a bullet wound in his thigh, the effect of a shot fired by a soldier of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

Coroner Kene was summoned, and took the ante-mortem statement of Carney.

Statements differ as to the causes that led up to the shooting, which took place at 444 Hicks Street.

Carney was at the time employed tarring the roof of the building, and in his ante-mortem statement asserts that, noting the approach of a car of the Hicks Street line, guarded by a detachment of Thirteenth Regiment soldiers, he merely looked over the edge of the roof to watch the troops pass. He heard the order from the troops, "Get back there!" He started to run back from the front edge of the roof, and was struck in the thigh by a bullet. He threw no missiles, he declared.

On the other hand, it is said that Carney did throw missiles at the soldiers, and had ample warning that they would shoot unless he desisted.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Company announced shortly after noon yesterday that he was in a position to operate the cars of the Hicks Street line, if proper protection was afforded him.

When Gen. McLeer was informed of this he ordered Major Cochrane, commanding the First Battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment, to take his command, distribute it along the Hicks Street line, and afford protection to the cars.

When this order was received at the depot at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street preparations were immediately begun to run out cars, and Major Cochrane distributed his men along the entire length of the Hicks Street route.

Although the first two or three cars got along with a fair degree of smoothness, their armed escorts having a deterrent effect, the passage of all on turning into Hicks Street from Atlantic Avenue was accompanied by a fusillade of stones, brickbats, and other missiles.

The soldiers bore all this with fortitude, and the real trouble arose, not from the turbulence of the mob, but from the endeavors on the part of the military to carry out the order that had been issued in this as well as other parts of the city where turbulence existed to compel the closing of all windows and doors during the passage of the cars. The orders of the soldiers were explicit:

"If the populace refuse to close windows and doors, shoot!"

The soldiers obeyed the order. The people of Hicks Street objected strenuously to the closing of windows and doors. They were forced to do so by the aid of leaden messengers. In all, it is asserted, thirty shots were fired by zealous bodies of troops in Hicks Street.

The fatal shooting yesterday occurred shortly after 3 o'clock. A car of the Hicks Street line of the Atlantic Avenue system which left the depot at 2:45 P. M. had just turned into Hicks Street from Atlantic Avenue. Windows were open on either side of the street, regardless of the military edict.

Major Cochran's men, who were guarding the car, looked upon these open windows as a standing invitation to use them as a target, and had shouted, "Close those windows!" before they commenced firing.

Several shots were fired almost at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Hicks Street, but the first really exciting episode occurred at the corner of Baltic and Hicks Streets. Here is a large tenement house. One of the tenants, a woman, refused to accede to the demands of the soldiery and close her window. In fact, she taunted the troops.

A private raised his rifle, took careful aim, and a bullet went crashing into the woodwork immediately above the woman's head. That window went down with speed.

It was at 449 Hicks Street that the shooting of Carney occurred. When the shot was fired he was seen to fall backward upon the roof. A policeman ran up stairs, and an ambulance call was sent in.

At 439 Hicks Street, just ten houses away from where Carney was shot, Mrs. Sarah Fischer was at the open windows of her rooms with her two children when the soldiers came along. She asserts that as soon

as the order came to close the windows she attempted to comply, but that before she had done so one of the soldiers fired. The bullet struck the fire escape, and, glancing off, passed through the windows and completely through a door in the rear of the hall.

Shots were also fired at open windows at 871, 870, and 867 Hicks Street, but beyond broken ceilings the leaden missiles did no damage.

At 431 Hicks Street, E. Mathieson, a tailor, stood at the door of his store with John Dohl and another, watching the soldiers pass. The latter ordered Dohl to go away from the door. He refused to do so, and one of the soldiers thrust his bayonet through the window.

The firing continued on both the down and up trips of the car, but after Carney had been shot and the news had been bruited abroad, people were careful to see that their windows and doors were closed.

CAPT. DRUHAN'S REPORT.

He Says that the Shooting of Carney Was Unjustifiable.

There are two sides to the story of the shooting of the tin roofer, Thomas Carney, who was shot while on the roof of 444 Hicks Street by a private of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard. The police say that the shooting was entirely unjustifiable.

Police Captain Druhan of the Fifteenth Precinct (Amity Street) will submit a special report on the shooting of Carney to Superintendent Campbell this morning.

When questioned last night by a reporter for The New-York Times as to what he had learned about the shooting case, Capt. Druhan said:

"I would rather not speak about the matter now, as I do not wish to appear in the attitude of criticising the soldiers. We are working with the soldiers in this matter of restoring order."

"Was Carney throwing missiles on the soldiers when shot?" persisted the reporter.

"He was not, so far as I can learn. I have had officers on the case. They report that Carney was working on the roof and his curiosity was excited by the shooting."

"Shots were fired, then, before he was shot?"

"Yes," replied the Captain. "A continuous firing was kept up by the soldiers from the time they struck Hicks Street. I was waiting with my reserves to escort the cars through my precinct, and the first intimation I had that the cars were coming was when I saw a large body of soldiers marching up Hicks Street. They were in advance of the cars, with Major Cochrane at the head. It was such a novelty for soldiers to be in that vicinity that the residents opened their windows, and others flocked to the roofs. No warning had been given to them that soldiers were coming.

"Then Major Cochrane gave the order for all windows to be closed and for the people to get off the roofs. When this command was not obeyed the order was given to shoot, but whether to kill I do not know."

"From that time on until they left there was shooting continuously by the soldiers?"

"As soon as the cars came up to where we were we fell in behind them and kept the crowd back. When the soldiers got opposite 444 Hicks Street Carney and Jeremiah O'Neill, who were at work on the roof, were attracted by the shooting, and looked over into the street.

Major Cochrane, seeing Carney, gave the order, 'Get off the roof.' Carney did not obey quick enough, and almost simultaneously with the order he was shot by one of the sharpshooters. He fell, and was picked up by his comrade and was removed to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance, and the surgeons say he will not live. He was a single man, living at 481 Union Street.

"The soldiers continued their firing, and John Mead, forty-two years old, a night watchman, living on the third floor of 439 Hicks Street, and who sleeps in the daytime, was awakened. He opened his windows, and was immediately ordered to shut it down. Before he had time obey the order a bullet sped by his head, breaking the gas. He closed the window.

"Corporal Plait of Company I, with a squad of men, rushed into the house, entered Mead's room, pulled him out, and brought him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House. The Corporal said Mead pointed a loaded revolver at him; to corroborate the statement, he showed a revolver he had found in Mead's room. The watchman said he did have a revolver in his room; that he had to carry it at night, but that he did not point it at any one."

"Who shot Carney?" the reporter asked.

"I asked Major Cochran, and he said he did not know. At this time the Major had a revolver in his hand, and he had been shooting with the other soldiers. I asked him to tell the names of the companies under his command, and he refused to tell me."

"I was greatly troubled while the shooting was going on, because the children of School 29, on Degraw Street, had just been dismissed for the day, and the street was crowded with them. I was afraid some of them would be killed."

Capt. Dunham is a veteran Union soldier.

The battalion which did the shooting on Hicks Street was acting under the orders of Major George Cochran, a son-in-law of Col. David E. Austin of the Thirteenth Regiment. Major Cochrane is an impetuous and excitable officer, and this fact is admitted by those who know him best. He was in charge of the soldiers who made the charges on a crowd at East New-York on Saturday night. In The Brooklyn Eagle he was quoted as saying when quiet was restored at East New-York:

"We have shown those people that we are not cigarette-smoking dudes."

STRIKE OF THE LINEMEN.

Say They Were Afraid of Attacks by Men Already Out.

The trolley tie-up in Brooklyn was further complicated yesterday by a strike among the linemen employed by the railroads involved in the general strike.

About 350 linemen went out in all, including 125 on the Brooklyn City Railroad. The linemen on this road had a contract with the company, which does not expire until March 25.

In striking they violated this agreement, which was signed last March on the one side by W. A. H. Bogardus, General Manager of the company, and on the other by Joseph McDonell, Daniel Lafferty, G. B. Shaffer, Michael Gaffney, James A. Kelly, Matthew Sheerins, and William P. Holsomb, as representatives of the men.

President Lewis told a reporter for The New-York Times last night that the company had already engaged a considerable number of linemen and would have the places of the strikers all filled in a few days.

The linemen quit work under the pretense that they were afraid they would be injured by the strikers if they longer continued in the performance of their duties.

They had been on the point of quitting for two days, and were held in line only by the personal appeals of the Superintendents of the various stables.

The linemen acted on the order of Martin J. Connelly.

ITS BACKBONE BROKEN.

That's the Assertion of the Managers —New Line Reopened.

Six new lines of surface roads were reopened to the public in Brooklyn yesterday, and the situation was more promising than at any time previously.

The backbone of the strike, the railroad officials said, was broken. The six new lines were:

Third Avenue,
Myrtle Avenue,
Hicks Street,
Sackett Street,
Reid Avenue,
Butler Street.

There are now fifteen lines in operation out of the forty-five that were tied up. In this list, however, were many unimportant roads.

Practically all of the main arteries of surface travel have been opened to the public.

The only important roads yet closed are Kent Avenue, Flushing Avenue, and the Brooklyn City's crosstown route.

It was said last night that these three routes would be opened to-day.

The Atlantic Avenue system is now in full operation. Cars were run yesterday over every branch of the road.

Cars were also running over every branch of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban system.

The only uptown crosstown routes still tied up are Nostrand Avenue and Tompkins Avenue.

The chief trouble yesterday appeared to be not a lack of men, but a lack of cars. Several hundred non-union men were brought into Brooklyn over the railroads from the North, the East, and the West, and they were escorted to the different stables and put under guard.

The Hicks Street road was not reopened until 2 P. M., the Myrtle Avenue line at 11 A. M., the Third Avenue road at 11:45 A. M., the Reid Avenue line at noon, the Sackett Street route at 10:30, and the Butler Street road late in the afternoon.

Sixteen cars were run in Fifteenth Street, eight in Hicks Street, thirty in Fifth Avenue, twenty in Seventh Avenue, twenty-five in Myrtle Avenue, twenty-five in Gates Avenue, fifteen in Bergen Street, six in Sackett Street, ten in Vanderbilt or Ninth Avenue, seven in Butler Street, nine in Ralph Avenue, and the usual complement in Putnam Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, and Court Street.

Over one hundred cars were run on the Atlantic Avenue system, and two hundred and fifty cars were in operation on the Brooklyn City Railroad.

GEN. McALPIN IN ALBANY.

He, Too, Thinks the Backbone of the Strike Is Broken.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and Major Burbanks of the United States Army returned to Albany late this afternoon.

Gen. McAlpin repaired immediately to the Executive Mansion, and laid before the Governor the condition of affairs in Brooklyn.

What he said was an elaboration of the facts contained in the following telegram, which he sent to the Governor just before leaving Brooklyn:

"Everything quiet. Situation looks better than at any time this week. Companies expect to add two or three lines this afternoon."

Just prior to Gen. McAlpin's return, Brig. Gen. Oliver telegraphed an order to the commands forming the Third Brigade, dissolving the order of yesterday to hold themselves in readiness.

"The backbone of the strike is broken," said Gen. McAlpin, "unless the linemen go out. If they do, that will leave the companies helpless. The troops were found to be well cared for, cheerful, and happy.

"The present strike embraces some conditions that have never been met before. A man with a pair of rubber gloves and a pair of pliers can tie up an entire line. The matter has created considerable interest throughout the country.

"Before I left headquarters in Brooklyn this morning there were present the representatives of three Governors of other States, looking into the condition of affairs and getting information on which to make reports."

It is estimated at general headquarters that the troops in active service in Brooklyn entail a daily outlay of $15,000, $11,000 for pay of officers and men, and $4,000 for rations and incidental expenses.

BLUEJACKETS ARE AVAILABLE.

Crew of the Gunboat Castine Drilled in Street Riot Formation.

In view of a possible call for the assistance of Federal arms in preventing rioting in Brooklyn, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, the Commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, has taken measures to have the force under his command ready for immediate service.

Commander Thomas Perry, commanding the gunboat Castine, has, therefore, been instructed to have the crew of that vessel drilled in street riot formation and to hold every man attached to the ship ready for duty.

In obedience to the order, all shore leave has been discontinued, and the crew has been daily exercised as an infantry organization.

The company of bluejackets, forty-four strong, was marched to the parade ground Tuesday afternoon, and drilled for two hours. Yesterday the company, in heavy marching order and armed with regulation rifles, was again exercised.

In the event of a call ten marines attached to the gunboat will accompany their bluejacket comrades.

The Castine is at present the only commissioned vessel at the yard whose men are available for such duty. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is at the yard, but that craft is on special service, and her men are not available for a landing party.

There is a number of recruits at the rendezvous, and some of these are available. If called upon, they will probably go out as an artillery company.

Commodore Sicard yesterday sent a telegram to the officer in command at Fort Wadsworth directing that 100 rounds of three-inch breechloading rifle ammunition be got in readiness and shipped at once to the yard. Fifty rounds of shell and fifty rounds of shrapnel were ordered.

Regulars at Fort Hamilton Ready.

It was learned yesterday in Brooklyn that the First Regiment of heavy artillery, United States Army, stationed at Fort Hamilton, has been ready to report for strike duty. There are three companies at Fort Hamilton, and the force numbers about 250 men. They have over a dozen heavy field cannon.

A FULTON STREET CAR STONED.

The Motorman Was Hurt, but He Remained at His Post.

While a car of the Fulton Street line was passing Stone and Fulton Avenues, on its way to the barns at Alabama and Jamaica Avenues, shortly before 10 o'clock last night, it was pelted with stones.

Thomas Dixan, the motorman, who lives at 409 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this city, was struck on the left cheek by a sharp stone, and received a bad wound. He stuck to the car, and brought it safely into the barns.

The motorman was attended by Dr. Clarence Beebe, of Company I, Seventh Regiment, who is detailed as Battalion Surgeon, and Ambulance Surgeons Glynn and Mylad of St. Mary's Hospital. Dixon remained at the barn, his injuries not being sufficiently serious to necessitate his removal to a hospital.

MORE NON-UNION MEN SECURED.

Fifty Taken to the Brooklyn City Railroad Stables.

Two big stage coaches crossed the bridge to Brooklyn last night filled with non-union men for the trolley roads.

There were fifty men in the party. They were taken to the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—There were many applicants for employment at the Fourth Avenue recruiting agency of the Brooklyn street railway companies to-day. Agent Kincaid said he would send about fifty more men East to-night. None but experienced motormen were employed.

It is said that a number of the men who were sent East last evening are prominent among the local organized traction employes, and purposely engaged their services, intending to secure information for the benefit of the strikers and their supporters.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—An agent of the Brooklyn Street Railway Company has been in this city for the last two days endeavoring to hire men to take the places of the striking employes in Brooklyn, and it is reported that he has been successful in inducing a number to accompany him to New-York.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 23.—A man claiming to be an agent for the electric railroads of Brooklyn has been in Lynn trying to hire some of the men who are now, or have been, employed in the General Electric Company. He was unsuccessful in obtaining any.

Men who were acquainted with the manufacture of electric motors he desired above all others, and to some of these he offered $5 a day for at least a month.

HIS BUSINESS BEING RUINED.

Judge Gaynor Hears Argument on Mr. Loader's Mandamus Application.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor heard argument in Brooklyn yesterday on the application of Joseph Loader, a Fulton Street furniture dealer, for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to operate its usual number of cars.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Mr. Loader, said his client's business was being ruined because customers were not able to reach his store on the street cars.

Thomas S. Moore, counsel for the company, presented affidavits from forty-five men, testifying to violence by the strikers and their sympathizers.

An affidavit was read from President Lewis saying he was not operating all his lines because he was advised not to do so by the city authorities.

Julien T. Davis, for the company, said Brooklyn was in the hands of a band of ruffians, superior to the power of order.

Justice Gaynor wrote his decision and put it in his desk at 6 o'clock last night. He refused to say whether he had granted the application.

AGAIN REFUSES TO ARBITRATE.

President Norton Insists He Will Run His Road with New Men.

The strikers made another attempt yesterday to induce President Benjamin Norton to submit the differences between that road and its striking employes to arbitration.

President Norton refused to agree to arbitration, and reiterated his declaration that he would run his road with the new men.

The strikers called on Mr. Norton late yesterday afternoon, and submitted to him the following proposition:

Be it and it is hereby resolved that the entire subject of the relations now existing, or hereafter to exist, during the year of our Lord 1895, between and among the public, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and the employes of the said company, in so far as the said employes have the power to act, is hereby given, referred, and transferred to William J. Richardson of the City of Brooklyn, the Secretary and Treasurer of the American and New-York State Street Railway Association, unconditionally, unqualifiedly, and unreservedly, to adjust, determine, and settle; and we, the Executive Board, District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., on behalf of the said employes of the said railroad company, hereby agree to faithfully abide by, execute, and fulfill all of the conditions, obligations, and terms of said adjustment, determination, and settlement, as the same may be made in writing by the said Richardson at any time, and from time to time, during the said year 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1895.

MARTIN JAMES CONNELLY,
D. M. W. D. A. 75.
JOHN GIBLIN,
Secretary D. A. 75, K. of L.
ANDREW DIXON BEST,
Executive Member.
PATRICK JOSEPH COLLINS,
Executive Member.
WILLIAM L. HOLCOMBE,
Executive Member.
W. J. DONOVAN,
Witness.

The Executive Committee of the strikers issued the following statement regarding their call on President Norton:

"To whom it may concern:

"Our representative, agreeable to instructions, called on Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and presented or offered to accept Mr. William J. Richardson, a Director in the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the American and New-York State Street Railroad Association, of twenty-seven years' experience in railroad affairs, as a person to whom we would unconditionally submit our grievances for adjustment in accordance with the announced resolution, but Mr. Norton declined to treat with our representative in any way."

President Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad said last night that the strikers had made a similar proposition to him, suggesting the name of William J. Richardson as arbitrator.

Col. Appleton May Close Saloons.

United States Marshal Henry I. Hayden visited Col. Appleton at the latter's headquarters, in the Halsey Street depot, yesterday and advised him to close up all the saloons in the vicinity.

The Marshal said he thought such a proceeding would prevent strikers from drinking, and would also meet with the approval of the community.

Col. Appleton said he would do so if there was any further sign of trouble there.

Two Presidents May Be Called.

The Kings County Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday into the causes of the recent collision at Fulton and Franklin Avenues. It is expected that President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company and President Partridge of the Brooklyn and Newtown Company will be called to-day.

[illegible] OF THE CHARTERS

Mayor Schieren Indicates That He Will Not Take the Initiative.

ANY CITIZEN COULD DO IT AS WELL

"It is the People's Matter," Says Corporation Counsel McDonald— The Attorney General Alone Has Power.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn intimated yesterday that the city authorities would not take the initiative in applying to the Attorney General to bring about the action to annul the charters of the various railroad companies for failing to operate the full complement of cars for the public convenience.

The Mayor, through his secretary, however, said, after a conference with the Corporation Counsel, that he would forward any complaint to the Attorney General that was made by the citizens.

The Rev. A. B. McLaren, the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Aldermen Walsh and Droge, James Rogan, George Smith, Charles A. Snedeker, David Martin, Frank M. Marlow, John McCarty, W. P. Jones, and Lawrence Brennan, residents of the Seventeenth Ward, called to protest against the stoppage of the cars and to urge the authorities to take control of the roads.

Mayor Schieren referred them to Corporation Counsel McDonald, and that official said:

"Let me say that the city authorities have neither been negligent in respect to informing themselves of what the law is, nor in any effort to enforce the law. We are all living under the law, and are all law-abiding citizens, and intend and desire that whatever is done shall be done in accordance with law."

Mr. McDonald then read the law, showing that the Attorney General of the State was the official who alone had power to take affirmative action in respect to the forfeiture of a franchise, and that such action could only be taken when it appeared that cause of action existed.

This, Mr. McDonald said, could be made to appear to the Attorney General just as effectively by any citizen as it could be by the Mayor, as the Mayor's official position did not bear any official relation to the subject of forfeiting the franchise of a corporation.

"The law," said Mr. McDonald, "is that when a cause of forfeiture exists and is brought to the attention of the Attorney General, he has authority to apply to the court for the commencement of an action to forfeit the franchise of a company.

"The first act in the creation of a franchise involves a dealing with the State of New-York, not with the local authorities, and the railroad is actually brought into existence by its dealing with the State.

"After the Attorney General has ascertained that a railroad has forfeited its franchise by failing to exercise its powers, then he is to apply to the court for the bringing of the action to dissolve the corporation.

"In such an action I judge that if the public interests required it, and the facts justified it, that a receiver might be applied for by the Attorney General to be put in charge of the operation of the road, so that pending the suit and pending the determination the road itself might be operated by some legal authority.

"But there is no authority of law by which the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn has power to forfeit the franchise of any railroad corporation. There is no provision of law by which the franchise of any railroad company can be forfeited without the company being heard before a competent tribunal.

"It lies with any citizen of Brooklyn who considers that the conditions up to date have shown that the companies, or any of them, have forfeited their privileges or franchises by a failure to exercise their powers, or by doing or omitting any act which amounts to a surrender of their corporate rights, privileges, and franchises, or by violating any provision of law whereby they have forfeited their charters, or become liable to be dissolved by an abuse of their powers, to present the facts to the Attorney General of the State of New-York in order that, if he thinks that such sufficient prima facie evidence exists, he may make application to the court.

"The court," said Mr. McDonald, "is the judge whether the failure to run a given number of days is or is not, under the circumstances, a failure to exercise their powers."

Mr. Snedeker said he wanted the Mayor to know that the residents of the Seventeenth Ward were in a bad position; that on Monday night there were only two policemen in that ward between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Mayor Schieren asked Police Commissioner Welles for an explanation, but the Police Commissioner said he could not answer the question until he had investigated the matter, as he had no information on the subject.

Mayor Schieren said:

"The first thing we want is order. We have learned a great deal, much of it beneficial, because we now have learned the truth. Before, we could not get at the truth, because the employes of the road shielded the road.

"They would not come out and say that they ran the cars at an excessive rate of speed. Now they do and we have the truth of the matter now. They cannot deny it. We have the facts, and we will pass ordinances that will amount to something."

"Try to get the poor men back to work," pleaded Father O'Hare.

"If any man has tried it honestly, I have," was the Mayor's response.

Corporation Counsel McDonald suggested to the committee that it communicate with its representatives at Albany on the subject, as they might have more weight with the Attorney General than the citizens.

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Rogan, "that it would be a slight to the municipal authorities if we should proceed in the matter as citizens?"

"No, Sir, as under the law it is the people's matter," replied the Corporation Counsel.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can *cure yourself* with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

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THE HALSEY STREET DEAD LINE

A Place for Those Who Don't Want to be Shot to Avoid.

The Halsey Street depot of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad is a dangerous spot just now. Five companies of the Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, are stationed there, and they are becoming restive under the daily and nightly insults of crowds which the police should disperse. A cool head is required to hold them in check.

Broadway at Halsey Street is a thoroughfare for residents of the locality. An elevated railroad station is at the corner, and the travel has been unusually heavy since the beginning of the strike. During the rush hours there are two steady streams of men, women, and children flowing constantly to and from the elevated station.

Those who cross Halsey Street are unconsciously within the dead line established by the military pickets, and are liable at any moment to be shot at.

Since the Seventh Regiment has made its headquarters at that point, pedestrians have repeatedly been warned by the soldiers to get away, and on several occasions, when the crowd was greatest, the mounted police have charged upon the sidewalks with their horses, driving the people into stores and doorways.

This has aroused the hostility of residents, who say they should be permitted to go to their business and homes peaceably, without risking their lives.

The police are partly blamed for not remaining near the corner to warn persons of their danger.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR 200.

A Writ Was Issued Against Col. Appleton, but It Was Dismissed.

Novel tactics were adopted by the strikers yesterday to prevent the militia from bottling them up in their hall in the rear of the saloon 381 Palmetto Street, Ridgewood.

The Seventh Regiment troops yesterday guarded the Myrtle Avenue entrance to the saloon while the Myrtle Avenue cars were being operated.

There were several hundred strikers in the hall. The militia would not let them out the front door, because it was feared they would make a disturbance.

One of the strikers telephoned the plight of his comrades to Martin J. Connelly, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the strikers, and Mr. Connelly posted in haste to Lawyer Baldwin F. Strauss.

The latter rushed into the Supreme Court, said he represented 200 strikers who were being deprived of their liberty, and got a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Gaynor directing Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment to be in court at 4 o'clock.

The writ was carried to Ridgewood, but before it reached there the cordon of troops had been removed from the hall, and the men had all gone away without interference.

The news that Justice Gaynor had granted the writ spread through the city, and there was considerable excitement among the troops centred in and around Ridgewood at the prospect of collecting the 200 strikers who had been in the hall and escorting them through the streets to the Court House.

There was a crowd in court and in the vicinity of the City Hall waiting for the appearance of the strikers and their armed guards.

Instead of the formidable procession there appeared but two persons before Justice Gaynor at the appointed hour. One of these was Mr. Strauss, who told the Justice the strikers had been released, and asked for the dismissal of the writ of habeas corpus.

Justice Gaynor said:

"In this matter the militia should file an answer, as I should not like to believe the National Guard of the State of New-York would commit such an act as is alleged in this complaint. Upon their filing such a statement I will dismiss the writ."

Gen. McLeer sent down an answer, in which he denied that the militia had restrained any citizen of his liberty, and said that, as there had been repeated scenes of violence at the Ridgewood stables, the troops were ordered to clear the streets as a precautionary measure for the due preservation of peace and order.

On this statement Justice Gaynor dismissed the writ.

Col. Appleton, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, denied that the strikers had been restrained of their liberty.

CARS RUN IN THIRD AVENUE.

Elaborate Preparations by Capt. Thorn for Protecting Them.

Elaborate preparations were made early yesterday by Capt. Thorn, commanding the companies of the Twenty-third Regiment stationed in the depot of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, for running cars in Third Avenue.

Pickets were posted along the avenue from Fifty-eighth Street to Thirty-fourth Street about 7:30 A. M. About noon the first car left the depot, escorted by a mounted squad of eleven men, under Sergt. Healy. The motorman was an electrician from the company's shops, and the conductor was one of the office men. No attempt was made by the strikers to prevent the car from starting.

Twenty cars were running by 4 P. M. without any difficulty being experienced.

When the cars were ready to start, outposts were placed at the elevated station landings at Fifty-eighth Street, and the stairways were cleared of the crowds that assembled there.

A party of sharpshooters was stationed on the roof of the depot building in a position to command the entire neighborhood.

A platoon of men was stationed on the opposite side of the street and another platoon at Fifty-ninth Street. A charging party, in command of Lieut. Taylor of Company F, occupied a position in front of the offices of the company, ready to move in any direction in case of an attack by the strikers.

HALSEY STREET WIRES CUT.

A Full Car Service Expected Soon— Col. Appleton Forbids Cheering.

A number of trolley wires were cut on Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in the vicinity of Howard and Patchen Avenues, yesterday morning, and in consequence the running of cars on the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line was interrupted.

The cutting was done between 8 and 9 o'clock. The first car left the Broadway depot at 7 o'clock, and ran to the ferry. After it had passed Howard Avenue the wires at that point were cut by unknown persons. The second car found the wires at that point down, and the motorman had to reverse his car and take it back to the depot.

The emergency crew was promptly ordered out to repair the break, but the men declined for a time to undertake the work of repairing the wires. They were finally induced to go to Howard Avenue, under an escort of mounted police. A crowd collected around the men while they were at work, but no violence was offered.

It was almost noon when the wires were again in order, and the cars began running.

The new men in the depot, who had been hanging about the place with nothing to do, gave a wild cheer when the first car went out. Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment at once issued orders to chase the men out of the depot if the cheering was repeated. There was no more enthusiasm manifested during the day.

In the afternoon twenty-nine cars were operated on the Halsey Street line, and Foreman Hall said that more will be run to-day.

"We have all the men we want for this road now," he told a reporter for The New-York Times, "and have even sent a number of crews to other depots. We shall soon be giving our full service.

INEFFICIENT IN A NEW WAY.

Brooklyn Police Have Arrested but Few Wire Cutters.

The inefficiency of the Brooklyn policemen was shown early in the strike by their inability—and in many instances their indisposition—to protect the cars and stables of the surface roads.

Now that the militia has relieved the policemen of most of the duty of protecting the stables and cars they have shown their inefficiency in another direction.

They seem to have been utterly unable to prevent the cutting of the trolley wires. The big feed wires were cut twice yesterday morning, in broad daylight in Putnam Avenue and once in Broadway, although there was a policeman stationed on every block along both thoroughfares.

Strikers and their sympathizers for three days have been going around Brooklyn in wagons, comparatively unmolested, engaged in pulling down trolley wires. Their usual plan has been to drive along the tracks, stop at a favorable opportunity, throw a rope over the wire, and then whip up the horses and pull and drag down the wires for yards at a time.

None of these gangs has yet been caught in the act of wire cutting or pulling by the police. There have been few arrests for cutting wires, and none of the damage done to wires by strikers has been put on the slips at Police Headquarters.

WIRES CUT BY EXPERTS.

Twelve Gangs of Repairers at Work —Two Arrests Made.

Many of the trolley lines were severely crippled yesterday, as the wires had been cut in a number of places during the previous night.

In a short time the linemen were out making the necessary repairs. Wires were also grounded in some places, and this caused a great deal of inconvenience to the companies.

In all there were twelve gangs of linemen at work making the repairs. One foreman said he had advertised for fifty more men, as there was more work than the ordinary staff of linemen could attend to.

The linemen in repairing the wires ascertained that they had been cut by men who understood their business, and that the live ends had been twisted as only experts could twist them.

George McVey, twenty-seven, of 531 Gates Avenue, was arrested at Gates Avenue and Hamburg Street. He was pulling down the wires with a thirty-foot rope.

Bernard O'Connor, twenty-seven, of 238 South Ninth Street, was also arrested for cutting wires at Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

The police reported the following wires as having been cut last night: At Troy Avenue, between Herkimer Street and Fulton Avenue; Bergen Street, east of Schenectady Avenue; Halsey Street, between Nostrand and Marcy Avenues; Fulton Street, near Hopkinson Avenue; Myrtle and Sumner Avenues, and Gates Avenue, near Hamburg Avenue.

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25c.—Dumas's "Three Guardsmen," sequel "Braggelonne," "Louise Vallière," "Iron Mask," "Aramis's." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

WHACKED BY TROOP A SABRES.

That Didn't Suffice, but the Display of Big Pistols Did.

Sabres were drawn by a squadron of men from Troop A and a number of strikers received a severe drubbing yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

It was ascertained at 8:30 A. M. that the tracks of the Third Avenue line, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, had been obstructed. The repair wagon of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, containing twelve men, went down to the Fifty-eighth Street depot to clear away the obstruction, guarded by an escort from Troop A.

The Pequod Club, the headquarters of the strikers, is situated at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and here some 300 strikers and their friends had assembled. They began throwing stones.

Lieut. Midgely, in charge of the squad from Troop A, ordered the crowd to fall back. This was answered with another volley of stones.

Then the Lieutenant gave the order to "Charge!"

Right into the thick of the mob rode the troopers, striking right and left with the flats of their sabres.

The rioters scattered, many with sore heads and shoulders, only to rally a block away and to recommence throwing stones.

Lieut. Midgely gave the order, "Sheath swords and draw pistols!"

The mob took one look at the gigantic horse pistols and fled precipitately.

THE SEVENTH BUILDS A KITCHEN

Members of the Regiment Well Fed— Complaints of Business Losses.

The members of the Seventh Regiment on duty at the Halsey Street depot erected a large hut yesterday for a camp kitchen, and the camp cooks will now have a shelter where they will be protected from the cold winds that sweep across the open lots. Heretofore they have cooked over a bivouac fire opposite the depot.

The men continue to be well fed. They have a good caterer, and residents in the neighborhood are showing their hospitality by sending victuals into the camp. A number of persons living in Hancock Street have offered to provide meals for the men, but of course the soldiers cannot leave camp to eat. Several consignments of choice viands were received by the men yesterday from friends, and they were thoroughly appreciated.

Women visitors are becoming frequent, and some of the soldiers may be seen at almost any hour of the afternoon escorting their fair friends about the depot.

The men complain a great deal about their sleeping quarters. They say they can accommodate themselves to almost any circumstances, but that trolley cars as sleeping quarters are a little beyond them. They say that, after sleeping all night on the rubber mats on the floors of the cars they have ridges in their backs. A number of men in Company C took signs on Tuesday night from the roofs of cars, and laid them across the seats, so as to have a more even surface to rest on. They said yesterday that this arrangement was only a partial success.

Company C's car, by the way, has been dubbed the Masonic Temple, because so many members of Masonic fraternities belong to that company.

There are a number of good singers in the companies at the Halsey Street depot, and they have organized a Glee Club. They make the time pass pleasantly at night singing popular songs. Amateur theatricals will be resorted to if the strike lasts much longer.

A story was in circulation yesterday that one member of the Seventh Regiment lost $5,000 on Tuesday by being on duty in Brooklyn. A Wall Street broker visited him in the afternoon with important information about stocks, but he was not permitted to pass the picket line until it was too late for the information to be of use. A turn of the market caused a loss to the soldier of the amount named.

Nearly all the militiamen complain that they are subjected to heavy business losses by the present strike.

KEPT THE TELEPHONE BUSY.

Men of the Seventh in East New-York Communicated with Friends.

The soldiers guarding the barns of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Fulton Avenue Division, and the barns of the Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, Alabama and Jamaica Avenues, East New-York, had but little to do yesterday.

Wood fires were kept burning all the time, and groups of soldiers were huddled around them trying to keep warm.

Sergt. Park White of Company E, of the Hotel Bartholdi, had a twenty-pound turkey sent over yesterday. It was placed on a spit and roasted over a wood fire. Many of the men received provisions from their homes, and cooked their own food over the camp fires.

The post was visited by many persons from New-York.

The soldiers kept the telephones in the car barns busy all day.

One Seventh Regiment man had this to

say: "Hello, father, is that you? Yes, I'm well. We are all right. Don't worry. We are sleepy; that is all. Give my love to the folks at home. Good-bye."

BAD QUARTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

Complaints Against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventh Regiment, who is in charge of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, informed an agent of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company yesterday that the men stationed at the depot at Gates and Ralph Avenues will be withdrawn if the company does not furnish wood for fires.

The depot is used by the railroad company as a storage house for old and damaged cars. There is little to protect them, except the building. Lieut. Grealish is in charge of fifty men in the depot. When the men arrived there, they found only open cars in which to sleep. There was no fire, and the temperature was very low and uncomfortable. Lieut. Col. Smith complained of the quarters, but the railroad officials said that they had none better.

The men wrapped their blankets about them at night, and slept as well as they could on the seats of the open cars. By pulling down the awnings of the cars, they were able to shut off some of the wind that blew around the place.

Surgeon Collins declared that the men should have better sleeping accommodations, and Lieut. Col. Smith was consulted. The result was a demand for closed cars. The railroad company on Tuesday sent three badly-wrecked cars that had passed through volleys of bricks and stones to the depot, and in them some of the men now sleep at night. But they will not accommodate many men.

Lieut. Col. Smith next asked for brooms with which to sweep the place. The company refused to send any, and he had to buy them.

The climax was reached yesterday morning, when some of the militiamen took some wood from the loft to build a fire. The railroad company's agent objected.

"The State," he told Lieut. Col. Smith, "will be held responsible for the wood your men take for their fires."

"Well, Sir," replied Lieut. Col. Smith, "my men will take all the wood that is necessary, and if they cannot find enough wood they will take the cars for their fires. And if the railroad company does not like it, it can notify the insurance companies to come here and protect its property, and we will withdraw."

The railroad company's agent said no more, and the soldiers continued to take all the wood they could find for fires to keep themselves warm.

"The railroad company," said an officer of the battalion to a reporter for The New-York Times, "means to treat us as meanly as it does its men. We can appreciate the position of the strikers."

The battalion has not been molested since its arrival at the depot. Lieut. Grealish said yesterday that everybody in that neighborhood seemed very good natured. The residents near the depot have sent provisions to the troops, and have tried to make the lot of the men as comfortable as possible.

HENRY ARNS IS DEAD.

Col. Appleton Says the Sentries Were Justified in Shooting.

Henry Arns, the man who was shot through the lower jaw by Seventh Regiment sentries, at Broadway and Halsey Street, late Tuesday night, died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital.

Richard Mitchell, the car starter, who was shot at the same time by the sentries as he was returning to the depot from his home, will be a cripple for life. Both of his forearms were perforated with bullets and his left wrist was shattered. He is at his home, 1,598 Bushwick Avenue.

According to the stories told yesterday by the officers and men of the regiment, Mitchell was to blame for the whole trouble. They say that he was ordered to halt by the sentries, who did not know him in the darkness, and that he disobeyed.

He was again ordered to halt, and again he paid no heed to the order.

Several men, it is claimed by the soldiers, followed Mitchell and drew revolvers. The soldiers thought an attack was to be made upon them, and they called upon the whole party to halt. Mitchell still persisted in advancing, and the five pickets fired a volley.

It is claimed by the soldiers that when they fired, one of the men who followed Mitchell fired a revolver at Mitchell with the intention of killing him, and that he was really saved from being murdered by strikers.

The command to shoot was given to the pickets by the Corporal of the Guard, but Col. Appleton was present at the time.

"The men were justified in shooting," said Col. Appleton yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "They thought the men who approached were about to open fire on them, and when they refused to halt there was nothing to do but to shoot. Mitchell ought to have known enough to obey orders from the sentries."

A delay of fully thirty minutes in the arrival of the ambulance was occasioned by the refusal of the pickets to let it pass through the lines to the drug store where Arns was taken. Dr. Mylod, the ambulance surgeon, was indignant at the action of the troops and declared they should have permitted him to pass without question.

Dr. F. E. Wilson of 1,242 Bushwick Avenue, who was also called to attend the wounded man, said there was no provocation for such a show of military force. The doctors are not familiar with military methods.

John Grabedunkel, who lives in the vicinity, was just turning in an alarm for a fire that he had discovered and was standing in direct line with the pickets, when the volley was fired. A bullet grazed his hat.

"I think the soliders aimed at me," he said. "I was simply trying to do a public service in calling the Fire Department."

The fire was a small one and did little damage.

STOPPED WHEN A RIFLE CLICKED

The Seventh's Pickets Did Not Recognize Private Frank Ruppert.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the Seventh Regiment pickets at the Halsey Street depot fired upon Private Frank Ruppert, son of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, as he was returning to camp late Tuesday night. This was an exaggeration.

Ruppert was permitted to go home Tuesday evening, and he returned about midnight. He was in full uniform, but the pickets could not see it. They commanded him to halt. He did not hear them, and continued to approach until the click of a trigger warned him that he was on dangerous ground.

He halted, gave the countersign, and was admitted within the lines.

ACCIDENTS AND ARRESTS.

A Number of Trolley Cars in Collision —Wire Cutters in Custody.

The following is the police record of collisions on the various trolley lines in Brooklyn yesterday:

Flatbush Avenue, Car 1,102, at 8 A. M., collided with Seventh Avenue Car 113, at Fulton and Adams Streets, causing a damage to the Seventh Avenue car of $25.

Car 1,505 of the Greene and Gates Avenue line, in charge of Motorman Edward Kimmel, collided with an icecart at Nostrand and Myrtle Avenues at 9:20 A. M., damaging the wagon to the extent of $25.

Myrtle Avenue Car 1,748, at 10:56 A. M., collided with a wagon at Myrtle Avenue and Adams Street, damaging the wagon $5.

Trolley Car 917 of the Third Avenue line collided with Car 124 of the Bergen Street line, at Third Avenue and Bergen Street, at 12:20 P. M. The damage to the Bergen Street car was $20.

Car 901 of the Third Avenue line, at the corner of Third Avenue and Sackett Street, ran into a lumber wagon, owned by John Newman. The horse was slightly injured.

Car 1,533, Gates Avenue line, collided at 6 P. M. with Car 109, De Kalb Avenue line, in front of 355 Fulton Street, breaking the panels of the De Kalb Avenue car.

Trolley Car 1,318 of the Fulton Street line, at Fulton Street and Rockwell Place, at 2 P. M., had the fuse burned out, setting fire to the floor of the car.

While a Third Avenue car was passing Butler Street, at 1:45 P. M., some person threw a brick from a tenement house and broke the windows of the car.

The following arrests were made yesterday for various offenses in connection with the strike:

Bernard O'Connor, twenty-seven, of 238 South Ninth Street, was arrested at 4:55 A. M., by Policeman Murray, who charged him with malicious mischief in cutting wires on Third Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

George McVey, twenty-seven, of 1,531 Gates Avenue, was arrested at 2:30 A. M., charged with attempting to cut trolley wires at Gates and Hamburg Avenues. He had a piece of rope thirty feet long. He ran away and was chased by the officer, who caught him.

John Halligan, twenty-five, of 195 Sackett Street, was arrested at 10 A. M. on complaint of Henry Droman of 95 Third Avenue, this city, who charged him with striking him with his fist while standing at the Bush Street depot.

George Kanig, twenty-seven, of 167 Sumpter Street, was arrested at 2:30 P. M. for trying to drag a motorman from a Fulton Street car at Alabama Avenue.

John Meade, forty-two, of 439 Hicks Street, was arrested at 4 P. M. for pointing a loaded revolver from his window at Corp. Plate of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment.

Jacob Quinlan, twenty-five, of 419 Hicks Street, was arrested for throwing lumps of coal at Private W. Cole of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, while on picket duty on Hicks Street.

Charles Gilhard, twenty-seven, of 106 Lewis Avenue, was arrested at 6 P. M. for having assaulted a conductor on a Sumner Avenue car.

John Haymann, fifteen, of 116 Floyd Street, was arrested at 6:15 P. M. for throwing stones at the motorman of Car 58 of the Fifth Avenue line while passing Washington Street.

Frank Bownes, nineteen, of 276 Heyward Street, was arrested at 7 P. M. by Special Policeman Matthew Murphy, charged with striking him with a whip while he was on duty on an East New-York car, at Broadway and Rockaway Avenue.

FULTON STREET DIVISION OPEN.

Trips Made on a Four-Minute Schedule—Little Disorder.

An attempt was made to run cars on schedule time from the barns of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, Fulton Street division, at Jamaica and Alabama Avenues yesterday. The first car that succeeded in making its trip left the barns at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

The wires had been cut during the night, and it required some time to repair them. A car was sent out at 7 o'clock, but it was stopped by the broken wires.

Wires were cut as late as 7 o'clock in the morning. Thirty cars had been manned and were waiting to start out.

The cars ran with comparative regularity after the wires had been repaired. It was said at the barns in the afternoon that trips were being made on a four-minute schedule.

The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company began sending out cars on the Broadway line early in the forenoon. Feed wires and trolley wires had been cut during the night. Some of the wires were cut during the day.

Where only the trolley wires were cut it was usually possible to get the cars past the breaks in the wires without much loss of time.

The presence of the policemen and military force at the barns prevented persons collecting in the streets in large numbers. The policemen took active measures as soon as they saw people congregating, and they were able to keep good order without calling on the soldiers.

Police Captain Rhodes of the Seventh Precinct, with a squad of policemen, cleared out Kehr's saloon at Alabama and Jamaica Avenues and Fulton Street, yesterday afternoon. There were about a hundred men in the place at the time.

Capt. Rhodes warned Kehr not to permit another gathering there. The men in the saloon offered no resistance and went away quietly.

The policemen at the barns were under the command of Capts. Gorman, Rhodes, and Corwin, and Commanding Sergt. Velsor.

All the cars of the Fulton Street line and the Broadway line were in the barns at Alabama and Jamaica Avenues by 10 o'clock last night, and none was sent out after that hour. The running of the cars will be resumed at 6 o'clock this morning.

FATIGUED MEN IN THE SEVENTH

Soldiers at Ridgewood Stables Have Had Long Hours of Duty.

The companies of the Seventh Regiment, stationed in the Ridgewood stables—B, D, and G—are nearly worn out by long hours and frequent calls to quell the outbursts of the pugnacious persons who dwell in their vicinity.

"My men are behaving magnificently," said Major Abrams to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "They are here for business, but they know the difference between name-calling and rioting."

Just then the reporter was called away, and as he reached the stairs, in Gates Avenue, at the terminus of the elevated road, he saw a sentry standing with bayonet right at the breast of a man who considered that he was insulted because he was told to get outside the lines.

He called the sentry almost every name in the vocabulary of vileness, but the sturdy boy in blue moved not a muscle, except to change the range of his gun to meet the movements of the stranger. The argument was over in a few minutes.

While this was going on, a well-dressed man moved briskly up to the sentries in Myrtle Avenue, near Bleecker Street. He insisted on getting through, and called the sentries names.

He went too far, however, and a clubbed musket hit him in the breast. He reeled, but began to deride the soldiers. A policeman rushed up, and there was a sound like a piece of wood hitting an empty box.

The members of Company B had the hardest time yesterday, for they were on guard nearly all the day. They established their camp in a vacant lot at Myrtle Avenue and Bleecker Street, and there, standing about a fire that shot up through a sugar barrel, they had their pictures taken.

Many women called at the Ridgewood stables during the afternoon. In fact, nearly every call for a Corporal of the Guard was to get an escort to headquarters for an anxious mother, sister, wife, or sweetheart.

The men are all in the best of health, and the Assistant Surgeon, Capt. W. A. Valentine, says that about the only patients he has had have been policemen. Capt. Valentine has entire possession of Car 1,557, and has turned it into a perfect emergency hospital. He has two stretchers and eight men at his command, but because his men have so little to do in their own line they spent the greater part of yesterday on guard duty.

Some of the men are sleeping in offices in the stables, but inside quarters are so small and at such a premium that most of the men prefer to sleep in cars, where fires are kept all night.

They have great times in the stables, when any number of them get together and impromptu concerts are given, in which the latest popular songs are not neglected.

The men are not disposed to stand for a minute any signs of hostility on the part of the crowds that gather near the stables, and they have orders to shoot at the first attack.

MYRTLE AVENUE WELL GUARDED

Many Shots at Open Windows—No Interruption to Cars.

From the Ridgewood stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to Fort Greene, soldiers patrolled Myrtle Avenue yesterday from 8 in the morning until the last car had returned to the stables at 7 o'clock.

Men were stationed in reserve at every corner, and sentinels patrolled every block with loaded rifles and cartridge boxes open.

Here and there camp-fires burned, and about them stood weary National Guardsmen, warming themselves for the sentry duty from which they were relieved for only half an hour at a time.

Strict orders had been issued early in the morning that there must be no open window at any point covered by the sentries, and in the enforcement of that order nearly thirty shots were fired.

Myrtle Avenue was patrolled by men from the Seventh, Sixty-ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and the Third Battery. Orders were to keep the crowd moving, and to shoot at the slightest sign of trouble.

The men were particularly cautioned to allow no opportunity for the throwing of missiles from windows by persons who remained hidden as far as observation from the street was concerned.

The first car that ran from the Ridgewood stables went out at 8:15. It would have gone earlier but for the fact that wires were down in all directions. This was especially the case on the Greene and Gates Avenue Line, and as repairs with a small force were made slowly, the first car to be sent out went through Myrtle Avenue.

Two policemen were on it, and they had nothing to do, for the soldiers pacing close together in the street kept moving the crowd, in which there was not a person who had any desire for trouble.

Near De Kalb Avenue, a few seconds after the first car had passed, a window was raised and a man leaned far out to watch the progress of the car.

"Close that window," shouted a sentry of the Sixty-ninth, as he pointed his gun straight at the head of the curious individual.

The man at the window turned a moment to hurl expletives at the soldiers. Two bullets whistled close to his head and shivered the glass and upper sash. Down went the window.

All along the line shots were heard all day, and in dozens of cases curiosity's reward was broken windows and a terrible scare.

At Ridgewood was a man who seemed not to mind an almost grazing bullet more than if it had been a pith ball. Twice he was ordered to get his head in and he refused.

Then a bullet went crashing through the window pane above him. He did not move and another shot was sent through the sash just to the right of where he stood.

"To kill, this time," shouted the Corporal of the guard, as he leveled his rifle at the breast of the man in the window.

"Tin soldier!" yelled the man, as he disappeared, just before a bullet went full into the room in the place where he had been standing.

In Myrtle Avenue, just beyond Gates, a woman became a terrible nuisance to the soldiers, and for a long time they puzzled themselves as to how they should treat her. She insisted on seeing what was going on, and opened a window about every half hour. She was warned at least four times, but paid no heed.

At last the patience of the sentries gave out, and three bullets were sent into the air just as the window went down, and a blanched face was lost to view for the rest of the day.

The Myrtle Avenue line was run all day without the slightest interruption.

The company had plenty of men, and, as soon as the Greene and Gates Avenue wires had been repaired, that line was in full operation, the cars being on four minutes' headway. Not a stone was thrown.

It was decided by the company's officials that it was not wise to run cars after 7 o'clock, when the last one went in.

The Green and Gates and Myrtle Avenue lines will be in operation again this morning, the officials say, and the same guard of soldiers will be in Myrtle Avenue.

BY BROOKLYN ASSEMBLYMEN.

Resolutions and Bills Prepared as a Result of the Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Brush of Brooklyn introduced resolutions today in reference to the strike in that city.

The resolutions at great length recite that the strike has seriously interfered with the business interests of Brooklyn; that it is producing great distress and loss to the residents, and that owing to the acts of lawlessness and violence committed by vicious persons it had been necessary to call out the militia of the State to preserve order.

The first requisite, the resolutions declare, is that law and order must be maintained at all hazards, and all law-abiding citizens are called upon to assist in this object.

The Board of Mediation and Arbitration is requested to further examine into all the causes which have led up to the strike, and to report to the Assembly such measures as may, in their judgment, avoid such occurrences in future, to the end that such laws may be enacted as will insure relief and justice to all.

Assemblyman Friday of Brooklyn also has a resolution before the Assembly for the investigation of the differences between the Brooklyn City Railroad and its men. He will to-morrow introduce a bill for the licensing of motormen, and for a Board of Electrical Commissioners in each of the cities of the first class in the State, which includes New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

A resolution will also be introduced providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, at an annual salary of $1,200 each, to see that the provisions of the bill are carried out. The bill provides for the appointment by the Mayor of a board of three electrical examiners, without salary, to examine all applicants for the position of motorman, and to issue licenses to those found qualified.

Each applicant shall pay 50 cents as a license fee, and the money so collected shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the Commissioners and the electrical experts to be employed by them in the examinations.

If the money collected from license fees is insufficient, money shall be appropriated from the funds of the city for the purpose. No person is to be employed as motorman unless he has obtained a license. A violation of the provisions of this act is made a misdemeanor.

Strike Deputies Struck.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Sheriff Doht's special Deputy Sheriffs struck to-night.

When the Brooklyn strike broke out Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County received word from the Brooklyn City Railroad authorities that they would hold the county responsible for the safety of their property in that county. Twenty-five men were sworn in, and, with big night-sticks, have done duty since, with the understanding that they were to receive $3 a day.

Sheriff Doht appeared at Ridgewood last night to give the men their wages. Instead of $3, the Sheriff paid $2 a day, and the night force, comprising nine men, in command of Capt. Joseph Baker, at once declared allegiance with the strikers and refused to go on duty.

Sheriff Doht read the law to his deputies concerning strikes, but they quit work in a body.

Vice President Wicker's Condition.

Cassius M. Wicker, Vice President and General Manager of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, who was injured by the overturning of his carriage while riding on Broadway Tuesday night, was kept to his home yesterday, but managed the system over his private telephone lines.

Militiamen Ill from Exhaustion.

Henry Weyant, a member of Company K of the Twelfth Regiment, was taken ill from exhaustion at Vanderbilt Avenue and Park Place at 8 A. M. yesterday. He was taken to the Hanson Place Armory in an ambulance.

Policemen Suspended.

Patrolman George J. Worden of the Nineteenth Precinct was suspended from duty by Capt. Dyer of the Twelfth Precinct for failing to arrest the assailants of a conductor on a Sumner Avenue car, upon which the policeman was on duty. The assault took place at Broadway and Bedford Avenue.

Capt. Kitzer suspended Special Officer Bernard Donnelly, who failed to obey orders.

After the Traction Company.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Board of Aldermen last night gave much attention to the Consolidated Traction Company.

Alderman Witter introduced an ordinance to secure better protection of motormen. It provides that no person shall be appointed a motorman unless he has been an actual resident of Hudson County for one year or more and has a license from the City Clerk. The fee will be $1, and any violation of the provisions of the ordinance will be punished by a fine of $5 for each offense. The ordinance was laid over under the rule.

Alderman McCarthy offered a series of resolutions relating to the company. One arraigns the company for inefficiency and demands better service, particularly during and after a snowstorm. Another requires the company to equip its cars with fenders and provides that the license of any car not so equipped by Feb. 15 shall be revoked.

All the resolutions were referred, to be reported on at the next meeting, Feb. 5, except that calling for better service. That was adopted unanimously.

OLD MASTERS BRING $86,025

Second and Last Night of the Ehrich Sale—Small Attendance and Little Enthusiasm.

The remaining pictures of the Ehrich collection of Dutch and Flemish paintings were sold last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The attendance was smaller than on the previous evening, the hall being about two-thirds full. Forty-six paintings brought a total of $18,725, making the grand total for the two nights, for ninety-three pictures, one having been withdrawn, $36,025. There was, as on the night before, but little competition, and, although Mr. Somerville, the auctioneer, worked hard, he was unable to provoke any enthusiasm.

The picture more lately attributed to Rembrandt, but down in the catalogue as by Frans Hals, brought the largest price of the evening, and was the last to be sold, $2,800 being finally secured for it. Mr. S. M. Lehman was the successful bidder. The same gentleman secured the "Portrait Head," by Denner, for $1,300. Among the better prices received were: "Landscape," by Goyen, $825; "The Housewife," by Lundens, $800; "The Holy Family," Van der Weyden, $775; "Hawking Party," Wouverman, $700; "Cottage Interior," Van Ostade, $680; "The Love Letter," Netscher, $600; "Village Festival," Droogsloot, $575; "Cat and Fish," Van Beyeren, $500, and for "Group Before Village Inn," by Teniers the younger, $1,980 was received. The thoroughly charming little Schalken, "Girl with Candle," brought the ridiculously small sum of $110, probably the greatest bargain of the sale, and an enormous canvas by Maes, "The Fish Auction," went for $200, but little over the cost of the frame.

A dispute over the sale of the picture by Neer, "A Lurid Sunset," that was sold the first night for $100, caused it to be put up again last night, when it brought $225. The general impression seemed to be that, while the prices were considerably below what Mr. Ehrich had hoped to realize, the total amount would show but little, if any, loss on the sum originally invested.

Flagler Wins His Suit.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—The jury in the ejectment suit of H. T. Northrop of New-York vs. H. M. Flagler in the United States court was dischared this afternoon. The jury had been out for twenty-four hours and stood ten to two in favor of the defendant on each ballot.

The case was begun Jan. 15 and involved the titles to an immense amount of land in St. Augustine, now occupied by Flagler's buildings, railroad, &c. The damages claimed were about $40,000.

A Noted Outlaw Killed.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 23.—Near Tulia to-day Cherokee Bill, the notorious outlaw, was killed by his brother-in-law, who blew his head off with a shotgun.

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See latest U. S. Government Report, Bulletin 13, page 600.

PARKS IN CROWDED DISTRICTS

Mr. Gilder Calls Mayor Strong's Attention to the Recommendations of the Tenement House Committee.

Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the Tenement House Committee, has sent the following letter concerning small parks to Mayor Strong:

55 Clinton Place, New-York, Jan. 22, 1895.

Dear Sir: Having seen the Controller's letter to yourself on the subject of Mulberry Bend Park, I beg leave to state that the Tenement House Committee (which has just sent in its report to the Legislature) made a careful study of the question of small parks as a means of relief for the overcrowded tenement house districts.

The committee found the following to be the situation in regard to the three parks taken under the so-called Small Parks act:

The law passed in 1887, during the Mayoralty of Mr. Hewitt, and commonly known as the Small Parks act, empowers the Board of Street Opening to select, locate, and lay out such public parks as it may from time to time determine, south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and it provides that no more than $1,000,000 shall be expended in any one year, this amount not being cumulative from year to year. Up to date, the following expenditures have been incurred under the act:

	Land and Buildings.	Cost of Taking.	Total.
Mulberry Bend Park	$1,476,557	$45,498.60	$1,522,055.60
East River Extension Park.	503,825	18,293.88	522,118.88
St. John's Cemetery Park...	520,000	*3,728.42	.....
Estimated further cost.	.....	300.00	524,028.42
Total			$2,568,202.90

*To date.

Of the above there has been expended to date only the sum required for the East River extension park, $522,118.88, whereas up to Jan. 1, 1895, there might have been expended under the act $4,000,000. The work on one only of these has even been begun—the East River extension. At Mulberry Bend the delay has been the means of placing the city itself in the unfortunate position of landlord of houses already virtually condemned and in an extremely bad sanitary condition.

In order to relieve the financial situation in regard to the above parks, and with the purpose especially of extending to the people the advantages which would accrue from the prompt opening of Mulberry Bend Park, the committee, after consultation with all those branches of the City Government immediately in contact with the subject, presented to the Legislature an amendment to the Small Parks act, which, while it does not abridge in any way the one-million-a-year feature of that act, authorizes further payments as follows: After the words "but no more than the sum of one million dollars shall be expended in any one year under the provisions of this act," the following words are added:

Except that there may be issued in addition to said sum of $1,000,000 in each year, such additional bonds or stocks as above mentioned of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the construction, completion, and acquisition of the land and of estates and interest therein, and of the construction of the parks herinafter named, and of the erection and furnishing of buildings therein, to wit:

The park commonly called Mulberry Bend Park, being a tract of land bounded by Mulberry, Park, Bayard, and Baxter Streets, in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York; St. John's Park, in the Ninth Ward of said city, and the park commonly called the East River Extension Park, being the land bounded on the west by Avenue B, on the north and east by the Harlem and East Rivers, and on the south by East Eighty-sixth Street, all in the City of New-York.

But the committee also found that on the lower east side of the city there is a district of 711 acres which "is 750 feet distant from either river, and 500 feet from any existing, constructing, or proposed park. Yet it is the home of about 324,000 people. This is nearly one-sixth of the total estimated population of New-York on July 1, 1894, and much more than the number of inhabitants of the entire city of either Cincinnati or San Francisco, as given by the census of 1890. The density for the whole area rises to 476.6 persons per acre. Part of this area has double this density, and as a whole the district is the most crowded in the world."

The committee, therefore, made the following specific recommendation, (No. 12.)

Small Parks, with Playgrounds.—That within the next three years not less than two small parks, a part of each of which shall be constructed as public playgrounds, shall be laid out and begun in the district east of the Bowery and Catharine Street and south of Fourth Street, and that the city be authorized to issue its bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 for such purposes.

The committee's separate bill carrying out this recommendation permits schoolhouses and school playgrounds to be maintained on these new parks, also municipal baths, should the corporation conclude to erect such baths in the future, and it was the hope of the committee that with the $3,000,000 named at least three small parks might be built.

It will be seen that no bill prepared by the committee compels the expenditure of the $1,000,000 which may annually be expended under the Small Parks act; and that in simply providing in one bill for the payment of the obligations already incurred in relation to the three small parks named; and in insisting in another bill upon the expenditure of $3,000,000, (not more, in fact, than the Small Parks act itself permits) it has made, in fact, a very moderate and reasonable recommendation in order to alleviate an intolerable condition of things in a phenomenally overcrowded neighborhood.

In relation to the general subject of small parks, the committee recommended "that the whole matter should be more carefully studied by the proper authorities, and that there should hereafter be less accident and individual initiative, and more system and science in the selection of park spaces adapted especially to what may be called the neighborhood needs of the masses of our people."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,
R. W. GILDER.

Acquitted of Murder.

Thomas Reilly of 482 East Seventy-fourth Street, who had been on trial before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, for several days for killing Michael Matthew, a watchman, on March 14, 1892, was acquitted last night.

FOR A NEW POLICE BILL

Reform Organizations Against the Platt-Lexow Measure.

TO CONDEMN IT AT MASS MEETINGS

The Council of Good Government Clubs to Act with the Seventy, the City Club, and the Vigilance League.

The Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs met last night at the headquarters of Good Government Club A, 722 Lexington Avenue, to consider legislative business now pending, and take action with other reform organizations to bring about one or more mass meetings for an expression of public opinon on the bill to reorganize the Police Department and on other measures.

There was a full attendance of representatives form Good Government Clubs, and J. Augustus Johnson, President of the Council, was in the chair. Preble Tucker acted as Secretary.

It was decided to exclude newspaper men from the meeting. One reason for this was the presence of W. Travers Jerome, who was a representative from Good Government Club D, as he, as a member of the Committee of Seventy, was prepared to give the views of that body on the subject of main interest—the reorganization of the Police Department.

It was learned that after a resolution had been offered to appoint a committee from the council to confer at the City Club with committees from the City Vigilance League, the City Club, and the Committee of Seventy to arrange for a mass meeting, Mr. Jerome proposed to extend the scope and power of such committee so that it could act for the council on the question of the nature of the addresses and resolutions to be presented at the mass meeting.

Mr. Jerome also told of the views of the Committee of Seventy on the reorganization of the Police Department. The main points insisted on were abandonment of the bipartisan scheme and the taking away from the Police Department of the Bureau of Elections. The question of the appointment of a reorganizing commission by Gov. Morton was very lightly touched upon by Mr. Jerome.

Members of the council and Mr. Jerome refused to say if the discussion on the propositions was amicable or otherwise, but it ended in the appointment of the following Conference Committee, with full power to act for the council: J. Augustus Johnson, Preble Tucker, Horace E. Deming, Arthur H. Ely, C. C. Buel, and I. H. Klein.

Messrs. Deming, Ely, Buel, and Klein went at once with Mr. Jerome to the City Club, where they met John J. Chapman, R. F. Cutting, and James W. Pryor of the club, and went into conference. Later Messrs. John P. Faure of the Committee of Seventy, Johnson, and Tucker, joined the conferrees.

The following statement was authorized by the conference late last night:

The sub-committees appointed by the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Council of Good Government Clubs, and the City Vigilance League, with power to act for their organizations in calling a mass meeting to condemn the police legislation proposed by the Lexow committee, have determined to make the first demonstration at Cooper Union, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

It is expected that these organizations will be prepared with a plan for police legislation, such as the people have reason to demand as a result of the recent investigation.

The City Club will hold a special meeting at the clubhouse on Saturday evening, to discuss the subject of police reorganization.

The date, Feb. 6, was afterward changed to "a date to be announced."

The conference was in session after midnight, discussing the call to be issued for the mass meeting, which may not be agreed upon until after the meeting at the City Club, Saturday.

SEVENTY AND THE POLICE BILL

Sub-Committee to Aid in Bringing About Mass Meetings.

The Executive Committee of the Seventy is unanimous in its condemnation of the Platt-Lexow bill for the reorganization of the New-York Police Department, but, beyond referring the matter to its Legislative Committee, the ideas entertained regarding a substitute for the bill are very vague. There are nine members of the Legislative Committee, and they intend to get to work at once on a bill which the Seventy will send to Albany as a substitute for the one favored by Mr. Platt.

The passage of the committee's Power of Removal bill in preference to others introduced encourages the members to believe that they will have good luck with any police bill that is sent up with the committee's indorsement. Messrs. Hornblower, Beaman, and Larocque, who went to Albany to labor in behalf of the Power of Removal bill, reported yesterday that everybody up there seemed kindly disposed to the representatives of the Seventy, and would forward any legislation that the committee might recommend.

Mr. Hornblower is on the Seventy's Legislative Committee and will naturally take a conspicuous part in framing the new police bill. He had nothing to say for publication last evening except that he was convinced that the Platt-Lexow plan was not the right way to organize the Police Department, and that the proposition to send a commission here was altogether wrong. He believed that Mayor Strong would stand by the platform on which he was elected and that he would have the cordial support of the people of this city in doing so. Mr. Hornblower said that it was too early yet to give even a remote idea of the draft of the bill that the Seventy would adopt.

More than a majority of the Executive Committee were present at a meeting yesterday. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gen. Horace Porter were among them, and participated freely in the discussion. Others present were Joseph Larocque, L. J. Callanan, John P. Faure, Peter B. Olney, Gustav H. Schwab, W. Harris Roome, Lewis L. Delafield, George L. Rives, Simon Sterne, William B. Hornblower, W. T. Jerome, Charles C. Beaman, Dr. Derby, James P. Townsend, and James Speyer.

While the committee was discussing the necessity for holding a mass meeting and listening to the gentlemen who went to Albany relate their experience there, somebody came in with the news of the passage of the Power of Removal bill. It was received with a round of applause, and nearly everybody had something to say about it. The probable fate of other bills in which the committee had an interest was discussed and a generally hopeful feeling prevailed. A member of the committee said that neither Mayor Strong's name nor Mr. Platt's name was mentioned at the meeting.

The necessity for prompt action in getting the police-bill issue before the people was urged, and the best way to do it seemed to be by a mass meeting or a series of mass meetings. Attention was called to the fact that other clubs interested in municipal reformation were on the alert, and that there was the greatest interest manifested in the attitude and action of the Seventy. All the talk led up to the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sub-committee appointed Jan. 22, 1895, to confer and co-operate with other bodies in arousing and directing public opinion against the bills now pending in the Senate to reorganize the Police Department in this city and in support of bills to be drafted by a sub-committee of this committee for the same purpose, be and hereby is authorized in its discretion to provide, in connection with other bodies, for holding a mass meeting to protest against the pending legislation to reorganize the Police Department in this city, and to advocate the passage of proper legislation on the subject.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. It is not probable that the draft of the new police bill will be ready for its consideration until some time next week.

Probably Murdered and Burned.

MILTON, Fla., Jan. 23.—The partially-consumed body of a white man has been found in the slab pile of Chaffin & Co.'s mill. The body is thought to be that of Joseph Howard of Little Falls, N. Y., who was stopping in Milton for his health. He disappeared from his hotel some time ago, and was last seen with another stranger, by whom it is supposed he was murdered. The dead man's cuffs were marked "Jay Hammond," but he registered at the hotel as Joseph Howard.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, colder, west winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly colder, west winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, west winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, light westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, south winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, rain, south winds. LOUISIANA, rain, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, rain in southeastern portion, fair and colder in northwestern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, west winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, light west winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, colder in extreme west portion, northeast winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, slightly colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northerly. ILLINOIS, fair, variable winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, colder in southern portion, north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder, followed by warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, rain in southern portion, fair in northern portion, colder in northern and western portions, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, generally fair, west winds. IOWA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, winds becoming easterly. SOUTH DAKOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, east winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in western portion, east winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in western portion, northerly winds.

The pressure has risen in New-England and on the Middle Atlantic coast, and westward to the lake regions, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys; it has fallen in the South and over the Rocky Mountain districts. There has been a general fall in temperature in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. No precipitation of any considerable amount has fallen in any part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. An area of high pressure is central in North Dakota. The pressure still remains low in New-England and the lake regions, although the storm centre has passed out of the region of observation. A new depression is apparently forming in the West Gulf States. Rain is indicated in the Lower Mississippi Valley for Thursday, and generally fair weather for other districts. A rise in temperature is probable in the South Atlantic and nearly stationary conditions in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will continue to fall in New-England. Lower temperature is indicated in the Southwest. The changes in temperature will be slight in the Ohio Valley and lake regions. Warmer weather is indicated on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Its Fourteenth Annual Report.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—2:30. Ysaye recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Doris.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Off the Earth.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Nasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th to 27th St—2:00 to 11:00—National Bicycle Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—The Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	40	28	3:30 P. M.	43	28
6 A. M.	39	26	6 P. M.	40	28
9 A. M.	38	27	9 P. M.	38	23
12 M.	41	31	12 P. M.	39	19

Average temperature yesterday.....26¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....28
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WILL CONGRESS ACT?

Last year the excess of goods sold over goods bought by the people of the United States in their trade with the world was greater than the excess in any year since 1881, yet not in any one year for a quarter of a century has so much gold gone abroad. Why did it go? It did not go for nothing. It did not go to pay for purchases of goods. It did not go in so great a degree as in the past to pay interest on borrowed capital. It went to pay for American securities which foreign holders were not inclined to keep—were, in plain English, afraid to keep. Why were they afraid? There are several minor reasons, but the chief reason was that they doubted whether the money of the United States would in the future be worth as much as it is now worth. And this fear affected securities payable in gold, because the foreign holders know that when a country is cursed with a currency of doubtful stability all values fluctuate, and disaster and bankruptcy are possible at any moment.

Here are the precise figures:

	1894.
Exports, merchandise	$824,967,364
Imports, merchandise	672,672,540
Excess exports	$152,294,824
Net exports gold	$81,200,351

And $12,017,118 gold has gone out since Jan. 1.

Here are some figures as to the gold reserve:

Jan. 1, 1893	$121,266,662
Jan. 1, 1894	80,891,600
Feb. 10, (after loan)	104,119,399
Nov. 20	59,054,249
Nov. 30, (after loan)	105,424,569
Jan. 1, 1895	86,244,445
Jan. 23	66,500,000

In two years, then, the Treasury has borrowed some $116,000,000 and still finds its gold reserve lessened by $55,900,000.

Can Congress understand these plain facts and the plain conclusion from them? The whole world outside of the Capitol understands both facts and conclusions, and every financier dealing with this country acts upon them. Yesterday Senator Smith of New-Jersey introduced a bill in the Senate of great simplicity and very comprehensive. It is in two parts. The first sends the whole currency question to a non-partisan commission to be studied. The second authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to meet deficiencies in the revenue by the issue of 3 per cent. gold bonds redeemable in five years and payable in ten years. Here, gentlemen of Congress, is your way marked for you. Drop everything else and pass this bill. There is no politics in it. Let none be put in it. Republicans and Democrats alike must support it. It is enough, and it is not too much. Give it to this sorely-tried and weary country and win the hearty respect of all honest and sensible Americans.

LAW AND ORDER FIRST.

The sound spot in the resolutions adopted by the Assembly yesterday in regard to the disorders in Brooklyn is that in which it is declared that "the first requisite is that law and order be maintained at all hazards." The whereases are for the most part irrelevant. It does not matter what the cause or who was in the wrong before the disturbance began. Attacking person and property, interfering with the operation of railroads, and raising riot in the streets are criminal violations of law and an offense against the community. They should be put down and punished, without inquiring how or why they started. It is not a question of the rights and obligations of corporations, or the wrongs of workingmen, and it makes no difference whether there is a labor "strike" going on or not. It is simply a question of maintaining law and order and submission to public authority. Until that is done there is nothing else to be inquired into.

It is all very well to call upon law-abiding citizens to discountenance any breach of the peace or violation of law and to aid in the restoration and maintenance of the authority of law, but that is the business of the officials of Brooklyn who are intrusted with the execution of the laws and the preservation of order, rather than of the Assembly. It is disgraceful for them to give occasion for any appeal from the Legislature or to the Legislature.

One of the Assembly resolutions calls upon the Board of Mediation and Arbitration "to further examine into all the causes that led up to this strike," and report such measures as may in their judgment avoid such occurrences in the future. This is not a "strike"; it is a riot, and until it is suppressed and everybody concerned in it submits to law, there should be no talk about examining into causes. The best thing that can be done with the Board of Mediation and Arbitration is to abolish it. It is one of a dozen useless contrivances gotten up to give places to politicians and plunder the Public Treasury. It costs $17,500 a year and has never been of any use. But first of all let us have law and order and the vindication of self-government. Labor disputes cannot be settled by riot, and a strike that leads to riot is already a failure by that very token.

WHO ARE THE PLATT REPUBLICANS?

Platt has captured the Republican County Committee absolutely. The election of Lauterbach as temporary Chairman of the committee served as a test of the party. Finding that it would bear the yoke and that there was more talk than fight in the Union League end of the concern, he finished the job by making Lauterbach permanent Chairman in Brookfield's place.

It is not particularly our affair, but this is a melancholy ending of the reforming work of the Committee of Thirty that set out to make the Republican local organization respectable.

For more than ten years the Republican Party in this State has been trying to throw off Platt, and he has pretty steadily grown more powerful and influential. Now for the first time he has openly and after a fight put himself in control of the central organization of the Republicans of New-York City.

Is it, after all, because the Republicans secretly worship Platt and like to be bossed by him that they allow him to prevail over them so easily? If they abhor him, as they profess, why don't they have at him and put him out of the way?

There will be a chance presently to show the stuff they are made of.

KEEP UP THE PRESSURE.

The first effect of the firm stand taken by Mayor Strong against any dickering or yielding, as the price of legislative favor, and of the prompt demonstration of public sentiment in the city against any delay in passing municipal reform measures appeared in the Assembly yesterday, when the Committee of Seventy's Power of Removal bill was passed by a vote of 102 to 13.

A few Democrats foolishly opposed the measure and tried to delay its passage. There was no undue haste in the action of the Assembly. The bill consists of less than a dozen lines. It was introduced in the Senate on the 2d and in the Assembly on the 9th of this month, and had the advantage of the Committee of Seventy's approval to start with. Everybody understood its meaning, its purpose, and its effect. It gives the Mayor of this city, whoever he may be, the power to remove within four months of the beginning of his term any person "holding office by appointment of the Mayor," except judicial officers.

The only objection to granting this power that was made at the hearing on the Senate bill was based on the possibility that the President of the Board of Aldermen might become Mayor. That was a mean partisan objection, raised because the President of the Board of Aldermen is a Democrat. Mr. Jeroloman, like Mr. Strong, was elected on a non-partisan platform, and is in every way worthy of confidence. There was no ground for casting any slur upon him. Moreover, this power is intended to be exercised by the Mayor of New-York and not by a Republican or a Democrat. The people have elected men to whom it can be safely trusted, and they must take care hereafter that nobody is elected unfit to exercise it.

Mr. Strong's desire to have the period extended to six months was a reasonable one, because it was to begin with Jan. 1 and not with the passage of the act, and his time was liable to be cut short a month or more, while he will have more to do under the act than a Mayor who comes into office with it already in operation. He has the departments to purge and to regenerate, and it is to be hoped that no such task will confront his successors. However, the prompt passage of the bill by both houses will leave him time to make all needed changes in the heads of departments. It will not take long to "accept" it after it gets through the two houses.

The spirit that has induced prompt action upon this measure must be kept awake and on the alert. Mayor Strong has strengthened himself and encouraged the public by having it distinctly understood that he cannot be swerved from his course or tempted to disregard his pledges by anything that may be done or omitted at Albany. He will do his duty with all the power that is given him and leave the Legislature to do its duty.

LOCAL OPTION AND LOCAL TAXATION.

A bill to provide for "home rule in taxation" has been introduced again in both branches of the Legislature. It has been there three times before and has gained strength with each session. It cannot stay defeated, because it is sound in principle and wise in purpose, and this year it ought to become a law.

It simply provides for the separate assessment of land values, improvements upon land, and personal property, and leaves to local authorities the option of laying taxes for their own local purposes upon land alone, or upon land with its improvements, or upon personal property alone, or upon all three classes of values. It would not affect the contribution of any community to the revenues of the State, which could still be proportioned to the full assessment.

The main purpose of the bill is to permit the exemption of personal property from taxation for local purposes wherever the prevailing sentiment is in favor of the plan. There are differences of opinion about the policy of exemption, but as it would only affect the community that adopted it, it is a proper subject for local option, and there is no reason why communities which do not desire it should object to its being tried by those that do.

This is solely a home rule question, and the more fully each county or city is allowed to control in matters that concern itself alone, the more surely and safely will the problem of self-government be solved. This particular matter is peculiarly one for local control, because it only concerns the method by which the people will raise money for their own exclusive objects.

SENATOR CANTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

The opportunity of a lifetime now confronts Senator Jacob A. Cantor. He has a chance, doubtless much to his own amazement and certainly without his own procurement, to appear as the champion of the people against the politicians. Nay, he has the chance not only to appear, but to be their champion. He was an active and faithful politician of Tammany Hall, while there was any Tammany Hall to be active in behalf of or to be faithful to. But that already seems a long time ago. It is even fortunate for him that Senators are not chosen every year. If they were it is unlikely that he would be in a position to render the public the service to which we refer.

Now, Senator Lexow has written and submitted a report that obviously represents nothing but the desires of Platt. Let Senator Cantor submit a report that obviously represents nothing but the desires of the people, and upon that issue let him appeal to the people, who have the advantages of number as he of position. Mark, we do not say let Senator Cantor write this report which he is to submit. It is part of our crafty scheme that he shall not write it. His Senatorial duties are engrossing, and a considerable number of the brightest and soundest intellects in this community are at his service. The possessors of these intellects would delight in preparing a minority report expressing the views of everybody but Platt, in rejoinder to the majority report representing nothing but Platt. The same pens are now at the service of Cantor to state the case of the people of the city against Platt that stated the case of the people of the State against Hill with such force that the people defeated Hill's man Maynard by 101,000, and the next year, getting a chance at Hill himself, defeated him by 156,108. Platt says they did this for the manifestation of his glory, but nobody believes him except the Platt legislators and the Platt editors in the back districts. Now, the people of the city have elected Col. Strong Mayor, and Platt has the cheek to say that they did this also for his glory, and has got Lexow and O'Connor and Pound and Robertson to affirm that this is the fact. Now let Senator Cantor take unwonted counsel of the better element, and appeal to the Seventy and the Good Government Clubs to write his report for him and to explain to the Platt legislators and the Platt editors in the back districts what the people of the city really did mean when they elected Strong. The result will be that Senator Cantor will appear not only as a champion of the people, but as an intellectual giant of the first order. People will say that the majority report reads as if it had been written by Isaiah Rynders and the minority report as if it had been written by Daniel Webster. Even those who are left of the Tammany General Committee will rub the nose of reflection with the finger of astonishment and own that they didn't believe Jake had it in him. It is a great opportunity for the Senator.

PHILADELPHIA'S HOPE.

There has rarely been found in the history of American politics a more complete and perfect model of the statement a candidate should make to voters than is the letter of ex-Gov. Pattison to the people of Philadelphia. There is not a vague word in it, not the faintest sign of any attempt to dodge the truth or to avoid responsibility or to win support on any ground that an honest man cannot take toward honest men. Add to its simplicity, directness, and candor the fact that Mr. Pattison is a man of keen and trained intellect, with wide experience in public affairs, with thorough knowledge of the actual situation, and with a definite idea of what can be done and ought to be done, and what he is prepared to do, and the letter cannot be too closely studied or too highly valued.

Following are the chief points of Mr. Pattison's letter, which, however, should be placed, in full, in the hands of every voter in Philadelphia:

1. He accepts the proposition of the convention that named him, that "in order to secure an honest, intelligent, businesslike management of our City Government there must be absolute separation of municipal affairs from National or State politics." For any failure to effect this the Mayor is responsible. The amended charter of Philadelphia places in his hands the power to accomplish this wholesome reform." He says:

"I accept this nomination upon the express condition and understanding that, if it should be ratified by a majority of our fellow-citizens in my election to the Chief Magistracy, I will enforce this law, and I will adhere to the principles which I have herein set forth, without fear or favor or affection. Merit, and merit alone, shall be considered in making appointments, and no removals shall be made except for cause, as contemplated by the letter and spirit of our municipal charter. I will not only not permit the participation of the officers and employés of the City Government in politics, but I will absolutely prohibit and prevent it. I will require of the members of the Police, the Fire, and every other department of the City Government abstention from all display of party feeling or interest and from every manner of interference in political affairs. I will require of them constant, impartial, and fearless exercise of their duties to the public. I will cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced."

2. Mr. Pattison declares that whenever occasion offers he will use the power given him by law to appoint a competent commission to investigate without notice the accounts and records of any department, and "satisfy himself that good order and efficient government prevail."

3. He makes the following broad pledges:

"I will endeavor, so far as it is within the power of the Executive, to maintain the high character and to enhance the efficiency of the common school system, which is the brightest ornament of our American institutions, and I will endeavor to secure for all the children seeking to avail themselves of its benefits adequate facilities. I will oppose the granting of municipal privileges and franchises, except for limited periods and upon the best terms and conditions for the City of Philadelphia that can be reasonably asked and obtained. Contracts for public work shall be honestly made and faithfully executed. I will see to it that the laws regulating the sale of liquors are respected and that the good order of the city in every section is maintained."

When a candidate who has given such proofs as have been given by Mr. Pattison that he has the ability and the honesty to do what he promises makes promises so explicit, so courageous, and so candid, it will be the fault of the people of Philadelphia if they do not get good government.

THAT HAWAIIAN JOB.

Senator Lodge missed a valuable opportunity to explain last night to the gentlemen of Trade and Transportation the nature of the interest in Hawaiian affairs which moves the Republican Senators and members from down East to such passionate eloquence. The audience he addressed was made up of business men. They would have understood every technical detail of the Hawaiian investment. They would have been interested in a clear and frank exposition of the real character of the Hawaiian job. Whether its basis be plantations, the sugar trade, the general development of the commerce of the islands, the securities of a corporation, or the bonds of the new Republican Government, they would have clearly apprehended every particular.

He would have had no occasion to point out to the members of the Board of Trade and Transportation that Hawaiian securities would advance by leaps and bounds if annexation were assured. Experienced men of affairs understand such things as that without telling.

The first of the two resolutions introduced in the Senate on Monday by Senator Lodge very clearly expressed his emotions. "Resolved," it read, "that the Senate cordially approves the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands." That is the Parliamentary equivalent of a great sigh of relief. The presence of a United States ship of war at Honolulu would at any rate tend to frighten the rabble revolutionists, and so avert the imminent danger of an uprising that might in twenty-four hours knock Hawaiian bonds into a cocked hat.

But we think the Senator from Massachusetts makes a mistake when he urges the United States to promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. Cables, as Pepys said of dinners, lubricates business, but this kind of business calls neither for grease nor light. It is best carried on in the old-fashioned subterranean way. A single experienced newspaper correspondent at the end of the cable could, with suitable opportunities, do the Hawaiian job more damage in fifteen minutes than Senator Frye and Mr. Boutelle could repair in fifteen years of "profound indignation" and explosive utterance.

J. R. Shipperd was wiser than Lodge. There was no cable to the west coast when he organized his magnificent Peruvian company with its diplomatic ramifications and "Go It Steve" Hurlbut at the other end.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA

The Popular Lyric Drama Well Sung Before an Audience of Good Size.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before an audience of good size. It was the fifth performance of the opera this season, and the large attendance was a demonstration of the unfailing popularity of the work. It is not at all likely that it would, in the present state of public taste, attract so large an audience if the cast did not include the names of several of those singers whom this public holds in the highest esteem. But it is safe to predict a good house when Mme. Eames, Mme. Mantelli, and both the Messrs. de Reszke are to appear. "Lohengrin" gives all the singers excellent opportunities for the display of both vocal and dramatic abilities, and although advanced taste in music is likely to find most of its measures a trifle cloying, the general public is pleased with its sweet tunefulness.

Mme. Eames appeared as Elsa last evening for the first time this season. It is a part which is peculiarly congenial to her. The character suits well her reserve, her quiet dignity, and her appearance. Vocally it is quite within the limit of her resources. She was in good voice last night and sang with her customary smoothness of delivery and with a little more energy than has been her custom of late. Mme. Mantelli was also in good voice, and, that being the case, it is hardly necessary to add that her Ortrud was in every way worthy of praise. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin long ago exhausted the laudatory terms of critical comment. Nothing remains in these latter days of the season but the bald statement that his performance was up to its customary standard. M. Edouard de Reszke repeated his unfailing excellence as the King, and Signor Abramoff was again the Herald. The orchestra did its work well, the chorus got through its work in the usual way, and Signor Mancinelli filled the conductor's chair.

Huber—Goehring.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Krueger Auditorium, on Belmont Avenue, was the scene of the wedding to-night of Miss Annie Goehring, daughter of John Goehring, and Jacob G. Huber, both well-known young people on the "Hill," and very popular among their large circle of acquaintances. The hall was decorated with potted plants and flowers. Behind a mass of plants and flowers on the stage was a band. The Arion Singing Society was also present.

The bridal party entered the Auditorium preceded by the ushers, J. Louis Huber, William H. F. Fiedler, Jr., George Schmauder, and Philip Rueger, and followed by the bridesmaids, the Misses Carrie Goehring, sister of the bride, and Hattie Koenig. The bride leaned on the arm of her father, who gave her away. The Rev. John Uhrich of the First Presbyterian Church, on Morton Street, performed the ceremony. Among those present were Judge Krueger and wife, ex-Congressman William H. F. Fiedler, William Oppenheimer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Goehring, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friemann, Mr. and Mrs. William Roemer, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Roemer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mink, Mr. and Mrs. William Schmauder, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Geisheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Kappauf, the Misses Lena and Lizzie Roemer, the Misses Umfried, Frederick Adam, and Henry Goehring.

PROFITS AND PATRIOTISM

Seem Closely Associated in Minds of Hawaiian "Jingoes."

ONE OF ANNEXATION'S EFFECTS

Hawaiian Bonds Sold in New-England at a Low Figure Would Probably Advance to Par Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate today was spared the infliction of another dose of "jingo" physic by that eminent Hawaiian specialist, Mr. Frye, who for some reason made no effort to secure the floor. There have in the last few days been so many sound reasons advanced for the "jingo" outbreak in connection with the riot in the suburbs of Honolulu that Mr. Frye may have concluded that it would be unwise to invite further criticism of the position he occupies.

The suggestion that there is a financial basis for the sudden outburst of patriotism in the Senate is regarded as a very reasonable one, particularly by those who know of a letter which is in the possession of a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations relative to the methods adopted by the officers of the Hawaiian Republic to maintain the oligarchy which they established with the aid of American officials. This letter, which was received a few days ago and may be read to the Senate in case the "jingoes" continue in the course they marked out last Saturday, is from an American now employed on a Hawaiian plantation, who declares that the annexation movement has a practical as well as a sentimental side.

The letter conveys the information that the Hawaiian oligarchy is unable to collect taxes from the bulk of the native poulation, which it disfranchised, and is obliged therefore to issue bonds in order to secure the necessary income to carry on the Government. The necessities of the Government led to the formation of a syndicate, which takes the bonds and floats them in New-England, where there is a deep religious feeling, and where the plea is put forth that the money realized from the bonds is devoted largely to maintaining the standard of Christianity in the Sandwich Islands. It is said that while the prices of the bonds vary, 25 cents on the dollar would be a fair average of the sums demanded, and that the purpose of the syndicate which is floating these bonds is to work up Hawaiian sentiment in this country through the sale of these bonds. It is assumed that if Hawaii is annexed, the United States Government will necessarily assume the debt of the Government, and that such action would be immediately followed by the advance to par of the bonds marketed here at 25 per cent. It is natural to suppose that owners of Hawaiian bonds purchased at a great discount would be glad to see their holdings appreciate as the result of annexation.

Senators who have been made acquainted with the contents of the letter referred to say that the syndicate which is engaged in marketing these bonds shows rare knowledge of human nature. If the writer of the letter did not object to having his name mentioned in connection with the bond matter, there would seem to be no good reason why the contents of his communication should not be given to the Senate, and an effort will be made to induce the Senator now in possession of the letter to permit it to be read. One effect of its publication might be to lessen the volume of the "jingo" song in the Senate, for some New-England Senators might not care to run the risk of being coupled with the plan of the enterprising Hawaiian syndicate to "work up" annexation sentiment in the United States. The Hawaiian resolutions are still pending, and action may be taken upon them this week.

"Christianity and a profit of 75 per cent." would make a pretty annexation battle cry.

Connecticut's Jingoes Aroused.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—In the House to-day, Representative Warner introduced a series of resolutions, setting forth that many Connecticut citizens have financial interests in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, and that "every true American citizen is interested in maintaining a republican form of government in those islands," therefore the Connecticut Legislature urges the State's representatives in Congress to support all measures looking to the stability of a republican form of government in Hawaii. The resolutions condemn the Administration for its previous course in dealing with the islands, but congratulate it on sending a war ship to Honolulu, and protest against permitting Great Britain to get a foothold on the islands by the laying of a cable.

Rebels Supplied with Dynamite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Facts have come to light in this city which show that the royalist revolt in Honolulu included a plot to blow up the Government headquarters with dynamite. It is now known that the sailing vessel which took a consignment of arms from Victoria also carried a supply of dynamite and other high explosives, and that these were landed under cover of darkness some miles beyond Diamond Head. When the Alameda sailed from Honolulu, the rebels had carried the arms and explosives back into the hills to a point where Wilcox was intrenched with his men.

Pearl Harbor Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered a favorable report on the amendment to the naval bill offered by Mr. Morgan appropriating $100,000 for dredging a ship channel through the bar at Pearl Harbor, in the Island of Oahu, in the Republic of Hawaii, and for the purchase of machinery, &c., with which to do that work.

For a Cable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) gave notice of an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill appropriating $500,000 toward the construction of a telegraph cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and said that the recent events showed that the time had come when the United States ought to have close, near, and quick communication with those islands.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

Minister Grip of Norway and Sweden Selected as the Third Member.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. J. A. W. Grip, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, has been selected as the third member of the Venezuelan Claims Commission, to take the place of Minister Powers, who accepted the position temporarily and only upon the urgent solicitation of the two Governments, to prevent the failure of the commission under the treaty, which limited the time of organizing, and with the distinct understanding that he should not be expected to continue his membership longer than next Saturday.

It is not known whether Mr. Grip will accept the position, which has already been declined by several members of the Diplomatic Corps, on the ground that they were prevented from arbitrating when accredited to one of the countries concerned.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB

Comments on the Antics of the National Legislators from Down East.

From The New-York Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1895.

Every one knows what an important rôle financial interests play in the jingo policy first introduced by Blaine. The compromising connection between Blaine and the adventurer Shipherd are still remembered, as are the hardly less questionable positions occupied at that time by our representatives in Peru and other South American States. Guiteau at that time put an end to the pretty speculations of the people who at that time had charge of our foreign policy. During Arthur's Presidency and Frelinghuysen's administration of the foreign department, as under Cleveland and Bayard, the jingoes lost their hold. Under Harrison they began to manifest themselves again, first in the Chilean affair, and then through the Hawaii job. That the proposed annexation of the Sandwich Islands was a most corrupt speculation that was to be draped with the American flag, a blind man could see. Cleveland came down on the speculators' clique with all his weight, causing them to go almost mad with rage. But they did not give up their job, and both houses of Congress are again ringing with their loud screechings.

The Times yesterday called atention to the fact that the annexation plan was hatched out in the same regions from which Blaine's rotten speculations emanated. Frye, Boutelle, Stevens, and the others were all pupils of Blaine, and they took up the annexation of Hawaii in the same spirit in which their master manoeuvred the Peruvian company through Shipherd, and connected himself with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad through Warren Fisher. Maine seems to offer a fruitful soil for jobs of this nature.

If Grover Cleveland had accomplished nothing else except the frustration of this giant swindle, he would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people. He crossed Blaine's way to the salvation of the country in 1884, and now, ten years later, he has landed Blaine's pupils in a manner that will redound to the benefit of the United States in no uncertain manner.

From The Baltimore Sun.

What's the matter "down East in Maine?" Is there "something rotten" in Connecticut as well as in Denmark? Why are Senators Frye and Lodge and Hawley and Representative Boutelle thus banded together to insult and revile the people's annointed, the President of the United States, all because of the alleged woes of an alleged coffee-colored republic far off in the isles of the Pacific? Is it that New-England's trade in "rum and missionaries" is threatened with extinction that has fired the hearts and lent gall and vinegar to the tongues of these eminent protectionists in their furious assaults upon the so-called "Hawaiian policy" of the Administration?

What is the matter with our New-England friends? No wonder that The New-York Times in its article yesterday asks, "What's the job?" Is it rum or is it missionary? Or is it real estate? Meanwhile the grave concerns of the American people, the questions of currency reform, of the pressing needs of the Treasury, of the repeal of the Sugar Trust discriminating duty upon foreign sugars, which is ruining our foreign trade, all must wait and be given the go-by in order that a few Republicans from Maine may rage and storm and throw themselves into sham convulsions over a domestic brawl in a half-breed, half-savage community which does not interest the people of the United States one-tenth part as much as the pending strike and its attendant disorders in the City of Brooklyn.

Senator Pugh told his colleagues in the Senate the other day that the people were beginning to look upon them as a parcel of idiots.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts will be unhappy until Hawaii shall have been annexed. If it be so desirable to annex a supply of chronic revolutions, what need to go so far to sea? There's first-rate revolutionary ground in plenty to be found in Pan-America.

From The Chicago Evening Journal.

Nine-tenths of the printed stuff that has been called forth by the recent display of rowdyism in Honolulu is, upon the face of it, the merest sentimental twaddle.

The United States can and will protect its own citizens in Hawaii, as elsewhere, and will likewise see that no foreign power gets a foothold on this strategic point and valuable coaling station. But the cry that we are bound to sustain the hands of the present Government of the islands against insurrection is as preposterous as that we should protect President Hippolyte of Haiti from voodoo spells. Besides, it appears to be more than able to sustain itself against the royalist rabble.

If the Dole Administration cannot take care of itself, with all the machinery of the Government at its disposal, it must be a weak and unrepresentative minority, and does not deserve to stand.

From The Indianapolis News.

If it were not Hawaii it would, of course, be something else, but, all the same, the country is not impressed with the wisdom or patriotism of Senators Frye and Lodge and Representative Boutelle in their discussion of the relations between this Government and the new republic. The facts which are responsible for this new outbreak on the part of these statesmen are exceedingly simple. A Government which was established by violence and force has been assailed in the same way, and it has successfully defended itself. That is the whole story. By suppressing the rebellion it has demonstrated its right to exist. And yet the Cleveland Administration is denounced because it did not pursue a course which would have made it impossible for President Dole's Government to prove its claim to the allegiance of Hawaiians.

DOUBLE WEDDING IN PORTLAND, CONN.

The Society Event of the Season Celebrated in Trinity Church.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 23.—The society event of the season occurred this afternoon at Trinity Church, Portland, when Dr. J. B. Zabriskie of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss Annie E. Bulkley of Portland, and J. Stewart Hall and Miss Grace Emma Bulkley, also of Portland, were married by the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. O. H. Raferty, rector of Trinity Church, Portland.

At 3:30 o'clock, when the bridal procession moved down the aisle, the church was filled with invited guests. The brides were beautifully, yet simply, attired in gowns of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and they wore long tulle veils. Their only ornaments were diamond stars.

The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Drowne of Philadelphia, Miss Zabriskie of Brooklyn, Miss Elsie Brainerd of Southport, Conn.; Miss A. L. Bulkley, Miss Julia McLean of Portland, and Miss Sarah Hopkins of Boston. All wore elegant costumes of brocaded satin. The ushers were Messrs. Lott and Prince, Philadelphia; Livingston, Brooklyn; Zabriskie, New-York; Brainerd Emory, Newburg, and Dr. E. S. Thompson, New-York. Edwin Zabriskie of New-York was best man. Waldo Vinal presided at the organ. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house of Mrs. Erastus Brainerd.

Perhaps there has never been seen in the State a more beautiful and costly array of gifts than were bestowed on the newly-wedded couples. More than 250 distinct gifts were represented—tea sets and dinner sets, all of solid silver, were among

FOREIGNERS AT CHE-FOO

Landings in Concert with Japanese for Their Protection.

THE WORK DONE BY THE YORKTOWN

Chinese Residence in Corea Has Been Limited by Royal Decree to the Treaty Ports—The Peace Envoys.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatch from Commander Folger of the Yorktown at Che-Foo:

"Tong-Chow-Foo, China, was bombarded by ten Japanese vessels on Jan. 18 and 19. On the 21st, in answer to an appeal of missionaries, and as travel by land was considered impracticable, the Yorktown transported to Che-Foo seventeen women, children, and sick of the missionary families. On the 20th and 21st the Japanese, covered by twenty-three of their men-of-war, landed a large force at Shan-Tung Promontory to attack the Chinese fortifications of Wei-Hai-Wei. On the 22d a small force was landed at Che-Foo from this vessel to protect neutral citizens and property. This landing was in common with that from the German, British, and French vessels."

With reference to this dispatch it was said at the Japanese Legation in this city that the forces were probably landed to protect citizens of these countries, principally missionaries, who reside there, from an uprising of the Chinese, and not in the expectancy that their interests would be jeopardized through an attack on the place by the Japanese.

The foreign residents of Che-Foo, it was explained, would have no fear from the Japanese forces, and, further than that, it is not likely that the Japanese will make an attack on the port. Che-Foo is a treaty port, but, according to the authority mentioned, is the least important of treaty ports, not excepting Chin-Kiang. The Japanese might desire it for a base of supplies, but even this is unlikely, as there are other harbors along the coast better adapted for the purpose, the Che-Foo anchorage being an open roadstead and practically unprotected.

As to the probabilities that the Japanese might desire Che-Foo for the purpose of landing troops there preparatory to an attack on Pekin, it was said that the Japanese had already a sufficient force in China for all purposes contemplated at present.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Sill at Seoul, Corea, under date of Dec. 20, giving a translation of a royal decree limiting Chinese residence in Corea to the open ports, forbidding them to travel in the interior, compelling them to register within twenty-four hours after their arrival, and removing their extra-territorial rights by bringing them under the jurisdiction of Corean courts.

Secretary Gresham received a dispatch to-day from Minister Denby at Pekin reporting that the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries will leave Shanghai on the 28th inst. for Japan.

The Navy Department has a long cipher cable from Admiral Carpenter announcing the arrival of the Baltimore at Che-Foo this morning, and reporting on the situation there. Its contents have not been made public.

According to the only information at the State Department regarding Americans at Che-Foo, there are two large mission stations at the port, and at latest accounts the principal members of the American Presbyterian Mission were the Rev. George S. Hays and Mrs. Hays, the Rev. Hunter Corbett and Mrs. Corbett, the Rev. G. Cornwell and Mrs. Cornwell, the Rev. J. W. Jackson, the Rev. C. F. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, the Rev. W. O. Elterich and Mrs. Elterich, the Rev. C. A. Keltie and Mrs. Keltie, the Rev. R. H. Bent, Miss Bainbridge, Miss Anna Larson, M. D., and about three others. In the American Southern Baptist Mission were the Rev. J. B. Hartwell and Mrs. Hartwell, the Rev. C. W. Pruitt and Mrs. Pruitt, the Rev. T. P. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, and ten others.

The American Vice Consul there, Mr. W. R. Fuller, died about two years ago, and the office has recently been filled by Arthur R. Donnelly, a British subject. In Winter, Tien-Tsin being frozen, Che-Foo is practically the port of Pekin, all merchandise and mails being landed there for the northern cities and conveyed overland to their destinations.

It is the Summer resort of many of the foreign residents of China on account of its salubrious climate. As the Japanese are in control of the territory around Teng-Chow-Foo, communication between Che-Foo and Pekin is probably destroyed, which explains why the State Department hears nothing further from Minister Denby.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Che-Foo says that American, British, German, and French sailors have been landed at that place. All is quiet at Che-Foo. The Chinese fleet is lying inside the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei. A further force of Japanese soldiers has landed at Kai-Ming.

The British Consul at Wen-Chow has telegraphed a request for the presence of a gunboat at that port. The trouble there is not serious, but he deems it well to be protected against possible danger.

A dispatch from Tokio says that a Japanese steamship line, sanctioned by the Government, has been organized to ply between Kobe, Talien-Wan, Port Arthur, and Port Mokpho. Southern Corea will be opened to foreigners in May.

ARGENTINE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Senor Uriburu Will Submit to Congress a New Amnesty Project.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres telegraphs to the State Department confirming news heretofore published that the Argentine Cabinet resigned last Wednesday, that President Pena resigned yesterday, and that Vice President Uriburu has assumed the Presidency. All was quiet there to-day.

Dr. D. Luis Saenz Pena's letter of resignation, addressed to Senor Alcobendas, President of the Chamber of Deputies, lamented inability to reconcile the various elements of the Congress, declared that the Executive's last Cabinet was divided on the amnesty question, and said that it was futile to try to form a new and homogeneous Cabinet. Public opinion approves Dr. Pena. His successor's first act will be to submit to the Congress a new project of amnesty for the rebels of 1893. It is probable that a new Minister to Chile is to be appointed for the settlement of the boundary dispute.

VIOLENT STORM IN LONDON.

Three Persons Killed and Roofs of Houses Damaged by Lightning.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A heavy snowstorm prevailed in London during the night and turned into rain this morning. At 1:20 A. M. the sky suddenly became dark, the darkness resembling that of nightfall, and a violent hailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, set in. The thunder and hailstorm lasted until 10 o'clock, when snow began falling again. The snow fell for about an hour, when the skies cleared and the sun shone brightly.

The storm caused a tremendous rising of the Thames. Thousands of acres at Windsor and Eton are flooded, and many other sections are submerged. The violence of the wind uprooted trees, and at Kingston several brick walls were blown down.

The steeple of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, was struck by lightning and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. Three persons in different parts of London were killed by lightning, and the roofs of a number of houses were struck and slightly damaged.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

The Channel Is Swept by a Northwest Wind, Causing Much Distress.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A high northwest wind is blowing over the Channel. Tugs sent out from Dover are helping many vessels in distress. The night mailboats are not making their usual trips. French fishermen found a derelict bark off Calais to-day and towed her to the north of the harbor, where she sank, blocking the entrance.

The American bark California, Capt. Lukschewitz, is ashore near Pacasmayo, Peru. She has five feet of water in her hold, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck unless the weather remains extremely favorable. Assistance has been sent to her. It was erroneously reported on Saturday that the California had foundered.

The French bark Jeanne Madeleine, Capt. Le Breton, from New-York, Dec. 18, via Dunkirk, has arrived at Hull in a damaged condition. Her foreyard is broken. Shortly after her arrival she stranded and was heavily listed, but was floated with the aid of tugs. She will discharge her cargo and go into dock for repairs.

The British steamer Lord Charlemont, Capt. Parker, at Belfast from Baltimore, reports having experienced terrific weather. On Jan. 8 her decks were swept by heavy seas, her wheel chains were smashed, lifeboats stove, and rails and stanchions carried away.

The sound portion of the cargo of the British bark Ralph B. Peake, which put into St. Michael's while on a voyage from Garston for Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and was there condemned and sold, will be restowed and forwarded as soon as navigation opens.

AMENDING ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

Incitements, When Not Effective, Are Not to be Punished.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Reichstag Committee to-day unanimously adopted the paragraph of the Anti-Revolution bill punishing incitements to disorder, but by a vote of 14 to 12 rejected the section providing that although incitements to disorder shall not lead to any breach of the peace, the inciters shall, nevertheless, be liable to a fine of 600 marks and imprisonment for one year.

The Lokalanzeiger says that at a fixed hour yesterday a strict search for Socialist literature was made of all the military barracks throughout the German Empire. Even the pockets of the soldiers were examined. The search, it is believed, resulted in the finding of nothing of a dangerous character.

A REPROOF TO BISHOP McQUAID

The Pope Justifies the Attitude of Archbishop Ireland.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The Vatican has closed the Ireland-McQuaid incident, after making the closest investigation into its merits.

Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has written, on behalf of the Pope, a letter to Cardinal Gibbons, in which he administers a reproof to Bishop McQuaid for his deplorable violation of church discipline in his attack upon Archbishop Ireland.

The letter fully justifies Archbishop Ireland in the attitude he assumed. The Pope has also written a letter to Bishop McQuaid at Rochester expressing regret at his conduct toward the Archbishop.

FAMINE IN WEST OF IRELAND.

The Situation Is More Serious than That of Four Years Ago.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, saying that a famine is threatened in the West of Ireland.

He declares that the situation there is already more serious than it was in 1891, when Chief Secretary Balfour expended £1,000,000 from the British Treasury to relieve the sufferings of the people of that region.

Death of the Bishop of Laval.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Mgr. Jules Cléret, Bishop of Laval, is dead. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Mgr. Jules Cléret was born Dec. 29, 1835. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Laval from the Cure of Notre Dame at St. Lô, by decree of Aug. 28, 1889. He was preconized Dec. 30, 1889. He was honorary Canon of the Diocese of Coutances and a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Russian Censorship Revision.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The Czar has instructed a commission to revise the rules governing the censorship of foreign press dispatches. His purpose is to make the rules as lenient as possible.

Bourgeois's Cabinet Formation.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—M. Bourgeois still struggled this evening to get together a Cabinet. He made some progress, and is expected to submit a complete list of Ministers to-morrow morning.

Traffic in Titles in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Government stated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that twenty-two cases of alleged sales of titles of nobility had come to the knowledge of the State authorities, and would be immediately brought before the proper tribunals.

Conservative Gain in England.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Parliamentary election in the South, or Evesham, Division of Worcestershire yesterday resulted in the return of Col. Long, Conservative, by a vote of 4,760 to 3,585 for Mr. F. Impey, Liberal.

Million Florins for Astronomy.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Herr Treitl, a retired iron merchant, aged ninety-one years, died in this city this morning, leaving by his will 1,000,000 florins to the Academy of Sciences, to be devoted to astronomical researches.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Rooms Burned.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The rooms recently constructed for the Kaiser in the lawn tennis house in Exhibition Park were burned this morning.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINNER

President Stryker of Hamilton College Will Speak About Football.

The annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association will be held at Delmonico's on the evening of Feb. 1. The Rev. Dr. Tucker, President of the college, will be a guest of honor. Among the other guests will be Dr. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, who will speak about the functions of football in the modern scheme of education in small colleges.

The class of '70 will hold its twenty-fifth reunion on the same day, and will attend the dinner. G. H. Parkinson, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, will respond to the toast to the class of '70. C. F. Mathewson, who is well known in athletic circles in this city, and who was elected recently a Trustee of the college, will also be present.

BOARD OF TRADE DINES

Many Distinguished Guests Attend Its Annual Banquet.

A LONG LIST OF SPEAKERS

Secretary Herbert the Representative of the Navy—Senator Lodge on the Consular Service—Defence of Mayor Schieren.

Sound currency, low tariff, civil service reform, and higher education were presented in attractive speeches last night at the annual dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation. The members of this association and their friends met at Delmonico's for the feast. The treat provided for them after the dinner had been eaten and the orchestra had ceased playing and the glee club in the gallery had performed its functions, proved so enjoyable that the 200 diners remained at their places until the programme was wholly finished at midnight, applauding to the end doctrines wholesome enough to be preached at a gathering of reform Democrats.

There were six parallel tables, filling the body of the hall, and a table for notables across the upper end. The hall presented the brilliant appearance usual at important affairs, and the company was fed into the best of good spirits.

Darwin R. James presided at the head table, with Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert at his right and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at his left. At this table also were Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College; Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and Isidor Straus, Capt. Ambrose Snow, whose portrait adorned one of the pages of the menu; Recorder John W. Goff, David McClure, and James Phillips, Jr. Among those seated at the other tables were William Berri, Samuel W. Browne, William Brookfield, E. F. Bushnell, Capt. H. D. Borup, William E. Cleary, John Elderkin, Benjamin T. Fairchild, Silas M. Giddings, Samuel Gompers, Col. Charles G. Gardiner, Warren Higley, Leopold Hoff, R. Floyd Jones, Herbert Booth King, Jordan L. Mott, E. P. Martin.

Thomas F. Main, Rastus S. Ransom, Lieut. L. L. Reamey, Simon Sterne, G. Waldo Smith, C. C. Shayne, Charles F. Schmidt, Gen. G. M. Sorrel, Oscar S. Straus, William Jay Schieffelin, F. B. Thurber Seth E. Thomas, Aaron Vanderbilt, ex-Congressman George West, and R. M. Walters.

President James began the speaking with a review of the work of the association, and promises of future efforts in the line of good government. To the first toast, "Our Country," the company responded by singing America. Then Secretary Herbert was presented, to speak to "The Navy as Related to Trade and Transportation."

Mr. Herbert Pleases His Audience.

Mr. Herbert had caught a cue from President James's opening, which he followed somewhat before treating directly of his subject. Mr. James had spoken of sound money. "What we need," said Mr. Herbert, "is commercial integrity. Commercial integrity cannot be maintained unless we make out contracts on a money basis recognized in the markets of the world. We must have honest money for honest trade. Not only do we need sound currency, but we need legislation on that subject immediately. You ought to use your influence at once in both houses of Congress for the purpose of bringing about hearty co-operation in favor of sound money."

This departure from his subject pleased his audience immensely. Every sentence was emphasized by applause, leading the Secretary to touch on the development of the country, in spite of all obstacles, by reason of unrestricted trade within its territory. "Our free exchange of commodities among each other," he said, "and the commercial prosperity consequent theron, may well point for us the course of greatest opportunity in our relations toward the commerce of the world." The audience took up this sentiment with vigorous and long-continued cheering. Then Mr. Herbert continued:

Not only has water transportation—the world's chief reliance till railroads were invented—built up cities, but, by interchanging man's handiwork and bringing distant people face to face with each other, it has broadened the human intellect, quickened human perceptions, fashioned art, fostered science, developed government for the protection of man's rights, created navies to care for ships at sea, and thus proved itself to be the chiefest factor in the civilization of the world.

Look at England, in the vanguard of nations. Her water-borne commerce made London the clearing house of the world; her navy, the handmaid of her commerce, made her mistress of the seas. The sea inspired her people with a spirit of adventure, sent them forth to colonize the world, and now the language of one little island is spoken by nearly one-fifth of the civilized people of the globe.

History is now teaching in the war in the East another lesson, in which the world sees, and may read if he will, the value of commerce. The Chinese and Japanese are of one race; both people are brave, but China is at a disadvantage. She shut herself off from the outside world, deemed her own trade, her own industries, and her own civilization sufficient for her needs, and she is now reaping the fruit of that policy.

There are statesmen among us who seem to believe it our true policy to erect by law a sort of Chinese wall around our country, that will bar out foreign trade, as China has done, for the benefit of home industries; but I cannot believe that gentlemen who study the methods and the benefits of trade and transportation will ever advocate any Chinese policy for America.

Wider Opportunities for Commerce.

Our rivers run unequaled to the sea; our railroads cover the continent like a network, the products of our labor have filled our markets and are overflowing our borders. We want now wider opportunities for our commerce, still better means of transportation; we need the Nicaraguan Canal, cheap transportation across the Isthmus of Panama. Just how and in what precise manner this is to be accomplished I shall not undertake to say, but I trust that the American Government and the American people will have their proper share in this contribution to the civilization of the world.

Let our statesmen and our voters ponder the lesson to be drawn from our internal commerce, unvexed by tribute, unimpeded by State laws. In spite of onerous tariffs interfering with our foreign trade, our people have grown rich and have prospered, because throughout our vast extent of territory, unequaled in variety of soil and climate and product, trade has been untrammeled, as free to go as are the carloads of provisions now being shipped from the sympathizing people of Georgia and Alabama to their suffering brethren in famine-stricken Nebraska.

Our riches have come because the Constitution of our fathers compelled Legislatures, State and National, to keep their hands off our internal commerce, because that Constitution forbade all taxes on exports, and we should have grown richer still if there had been an inhibition of all taxes upon imports, except such as were necessary for revenue.

And here, I hope, gentlemen, you will excuse the prediction that the freer access to foreign markets, given by the tariff law of 1894, although that law is not as it ought to be, will yet in time prove to be rich in results, and so beneficial that we shall never take a backward step from it.

After the war of 1812, there never was any question but that the United States must be a naval power. Experience had shown that weakness invited insult and aggression, that embargoes on our trade did not avail to protect our rights as neutrals, and, in the war to which we were driven, we saw Hull and Decatur and Bainbridge lighting up the seas with the glories of our flag, while the deathless deeds of Perry and Macdonough on the lakes had filled the world with the fame of our sailors. Even while the war of 1812 was in progress, the Dey of Algiers, believing that our little navy was being swept from the seas again, began his ravages on our commerce; but Decatur promptly humbled the little pirate, and from that day to this the American people have resolved never again to submit to injury or insult. In our civil war, Dupont and Porter and Farragut and their comrades proved themselves worthy of the fame and the navy of to-day stands ready to emulate the deeds of the heroes of the past.

Our diplomacy must be aided, our trade must be protected. Where is the American whose heart did not expand with pride as he read the words the gallant Admiral Benham sent to the insurgent Admiral Mello in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro? The notice read: "I will on Monday next conduct the Amy to the wharf and see that she lands her cargo in safety." The blockade was broken, and our trade thenceforward was uninterrupted.

We do not need a great naval establishment like those of England and France, but we do need a navy that will command respect for our rights in peace and in war; that in case of conflict between the great naval powers of the world will be able to protect and defend the shipping that in such case will seek shelter under our flag—an opportunity that Congress will seize, when it comes, to get back our share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not need a navy because we want to make war, but because we want to command our peace. God speed the time when universal peace shall be and remain throughout the world! The greatest step ever taken in that direction was the arbitration of the Alabama claims. When was that? Just after our civil war, when the United States Navy was stronger, relatively, than ever before or since. Then, at least on this side of the Atlantic, our navy could have entered a contest with that of Great Britain with a fair chance of success. Who made for us that agreement to arbitrate? Gen. Grant, the soldier-statesman, ready and willing to fight if need be, but always anxious for the blessings of peace.

The precedent then set has since been twice followed in the settlement of disputes with Great Britain. Peace societies all over the world are pushing that precedent as a basis for universal peace. Let us help them forward, and continue to help them, supported always by a navy strong enough to make our influence felt in the councils of the world.

Senator Lodge on the Consular Service.

Senator Lodge was next presented to speak on "Reform in Consular and Diplomatic Service."

Senator Lodge laid down the general proposition that the Consular Service since the foundation of the Government had always been the subject of political patronage. He continued:

Sooner or later the custom was sure to be broken down and the Consular Service dealt with in accordance with the most unrestrained methods of political patronage. This final extension of the spoils system to its logical conclusion came with this Administration, and was carried out after the 4th of March, 1893. The utmost rapidity of removal replaced the former more deliberate practice. At the same time the custom of retaining a certain number of experienced men was also abandoned. I do not, of course, refer now to those small posts which pay so little that they are never sought by Americans and are usually filled by natives of the foreign country. I include only the Consulates which are desirable appointments and which are practically all of any importance either in duties or in salary.

I will give you an exact statement according to the last list since March 4, 1893:

	Removed.	Retained.
Central and South America, (including Mexico)	32	2
Europe, (exclusive of Great Britain)	86	12
Great Britain and dependencies	81	13
Asia	10	5
Total	209	82

It ought to be stated in this connection that a number of the thirty-two Consuls thus retained were appointees of Mr. Cleveland during his first term, and continued to hold office under Gen. Harrison. In these cases, of course, political pressure would be brought to bear for retention and not for removal under a Democratic Administration.

Thus we see that since the 4th of March, 1893, the principle of political patronage, which has always governed the Consular Service, has been rigorously carried out to its legitimate conclusion, and we have beheld the Consuls of the United States expelled from office and their places filled by new men with a rapidity and relentless thoroughness never before known, but which belongs to the spoils system in its fullest expression. It is melancholy to think that a great and civilized people with vast business interests should permit this important service to be managed by such barbarous methods, yet the performance we have recently witnessed, and to which I have alluded, has none the less been of great value. It has called the attention not only of civil service reformers, but, what is more important, of business men and of intelligent people everywhere, to this crying evil in our public service.

Explains His Bill.

Mr. Lodge explained his bill to reorganize the service on the merit system, and said of it:

I believe that if adopted it will be entirely effective. It takes the Consular Service out of politics. It secures the appointment of men of good character and of ascertained fitness, so far as examination can show fitness. It also gives, what is far more important, a proper permanency of tenure dependent on good behavior and competency, and would secure the continuance of experienced men in the service. It offers an honorable career by holding out the hope of certain promotion to men who have earned it. Instead of having our Consular Service changed every four years, and filled with inexperienced men, ignorant, as a rule, of the language, habits, and business methods of the countries to which they are accredited, this reorganization would secure the steady service of trained and competent men.

The great business interests of the United States require in the Consular Service experienced and trustworthy men capable of promoting our trade and commerce, and of reporting intelligently upon those subjects which are of interest to our people. This we do get very imperfectly and partially under the present system, but we can get it as a rule, instead of an exception, under the system proposed by this bill. You will notice that this plan of reorganization utterly disregards politics. It does not seek to retain the present incumbents, nor to restore the appointees of the last Administration. It throws the whole service open to all who are fit for it, giving an opportunity under favorable conditions to men of past experience to re-enter the service, no matter under what Administration they were appointed.

You are the representatives of a great business organization, which has connections all over the country. If you desire this reform you must take it up in earnest. We must have resolutions from the business organizations of the country everywhere, but resolutions and petitions only suffice for a beginning. You must make your influence felt at Washington. You must see your Senators and Representatives, and write to them and urge this matter upon them, no, not once, but many times, and hold meetings and appoint committees to go to Washington and press this matter upon the attention of Congress. If you do not the question will be lost in the great mass of public business.

Political patronage is a weakness to every public man, yet while it exists no public man can escape it, and it is a curse to the political party which for the moment is said, with bitter irony, to enjoy it.

The Other Speeches.

Dr. A. V. Raymond, President of Union College, spoke on "The College in Relation to Mercantile Life."

Congressman Johnson was the next speaker, to the subject, "Relations of Trade and Transportation to the Subject of Taxation." He won applause in turn by urging that the first obstacle to be removed was the tariff, whose removal would make trade as free as possible and transportation as cheap as possible. Talk of a great navy, he said, made necessary the thought that the navy ought to have something to protect. Denouncing the income tax led him to advocate a single tax on land. He treated the subject with much vigor.

Edward M. Shepard spoke on "Merchants in Municipal Reform," devoting himself mainly, however, to a defense of Mayor Schieren in the Brooklyn strike. He said the Mayor at first had to consider public feeling against the surface-road management as well as its outward manifestation. Not to have done so would have been like a physician treating an eruption of the skin instead of the condition of the system that produced it.

Recorder Goff chose "Civic Pride" as his subject. If merchants wished to secure the highest and most enduring prosperity they should seek to establish a higher grade of business and public morality. Corrupt government was a tax on trade, industry, and commerce. Merchants should take as much interest in pure municipal government as in the best bargains they could make at home and abroad.

David McClure closed the speaking in a discussion of "Our Forests; Their Value and Preservation," in which he reviewed what had been done in this respect, and the helpful influence of merchants in its accomplishment.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

KNUTE NELSON SELECTED

He Defeats Senator Washburn on the First Joint Ballot.

HOW THE OPPOSITION DEVELOPED

The Governor Was a "Dark Horse" in the Contest from the First, and the Result Was Not Unexpected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.—The two houses met in joint session at noon to-day and elected Gov. Nelson on the first ballot for United States Senator. The ballot was as follows: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 36; Comstock, 9; McCleary, 2; Donnelly, 13; Lind, 1; Mitchell, 4. Total, 164 votes cast, one member being absent. A committee of three was appointed to bring the Governor to the House, where he made the usual speech.

About six weeks ago the opposition to Senator William D. Washburn began to make itself felt. Previous to that time it was believed to be a foregone conclusion that he would succeed himself, but a change came over the leaders. An issue between the city and county districts arose. The country people claimed that St. Paul had the capitol, Minneapolis, the State University, and the two cities between them most of the other State institutions, and, to cap the climax, the two United States Senators. The Twin Cities had but 35 of the 168 members of the Legislature. The school district orators took up the cry, "Vote for no Twin City man for Senator!"

The question of who should be selected to succeed Washburn then arose. Solomon G. Comstock of Moorehead, who had had one term's experience in Congress, was taken up first by those legislators who were opposed to the Canadian Pacific Railway, that road having been given, it was said, an unfair advantage over American roads. Senator Washburn's prominence as a Canadian Pacific man acted greatly to his disadvantage. Congressman McCleary was also spoken of, as were also Edward G. Rogers, Charles A. Pillsbury, and John L. Gibbs.

In the meantime a quiet but effective canvass was being conducted in the interests of the real candidate, Knute Nelson, the Governor of Minnesota. Early in the canvass over fifty votes were pledged for him, and the result was accurately anticipated by the prophecy that he would receive 100 votes. It was expected that the Minneapolis delegation would vote for him, as David M. Clough, the Lieutenant Governor, is a Minneapolis man and a warm friend of Gov. Nelson. Minneapolitans argued that if they lost a Senator in Washburn, they would gain a Governor in Clough and be in a position to deal their old-time enemy, St. Paul, a deadly blow by forming a combination and passing a measure for the removal of the capital, which, of course, the new Governor would sign. That this will be done is freely prophesied to-day.

IDAHO'S PROTRACTED CONTEST.

Belief that It Will Soon End with the Re-election of Shoup.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 23.—The beginning of the end was reached in the Senatorial contest to-day. The vote in joint session stood: Shoup, 18; Sweet, 19. Representative Gamble of Latah, Sweet's own county, voted for Shoup, and Senator Browne declined to vote. He has received votes, but it is probable he will come over to Shoup in a few days.

It is clear that Sweet cannot be elected. Several of the original nineteen supporters of Sweet are weary of playing a losing game. Petitions are pouring in to members from prominent business men urging Shoup's re-election, and this is having its effect. The Mormon contingent in both houses is tired of the protracted fight.

The Long Contest in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—One ballot for United States Senator was taken by the Legislature to-day. The result was: Higgins, 10; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 7; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 3.

Elkins Elected in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 23.—The first Senatorial ballot in joint session of the House and Senate this morning resulted as follows: Elkins, 60; Camden, 29; Neal, (Pop.,) 2. Elkins was declared elected.

Senator Dolph Lacks One Vote.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 23.—Senator Dolph received 44 votes in the joint session to-day, lacking one vote to elect. The session adjourned until to-morrow.

No Result in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 23.—The first ballot for United States Senator was taken in the Legislature to-day, resulting in no choice.

TO AID "ARCHIE" GORDON'S FAMILY

Entertainment to be Given Sunday Evening—How Tickets May Be Had.

The friends of the late "Archie" Gordon, those who knew him intimately, and for years appreciated his work, talents, and sterling qualities, have arranged for a benefit performance in aid of his wife and family, at the Bijou Theatre, Sunday evening, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gordon, who was a versatile and widely-known newspaper and dramatic writer, died early in this month, after two years of lingering illness.

During the greater part of that period he was incapacitated from performing his usual labors, and when he died he left his wife and two children entirely unprovided for. His brave heart never shirked its duty, and many an article in lighter vein was written amid intense suffering, that he might provide for his family.

Mr. Gordon numbered many friends among the members of the dramatic profession, and these have freely volunteered their services for the performance. They have arranged a most excellent and entertaining programme for Sunday evening. His friends among newspaper men have taken up the outside management of the affair, and are anxious to receive a handsome sum to turn over to his family to aid them in their hour of need. They are anxious to have their efforts supported by Mr. Gordon's many friends with whom they have been unable to communicate, but whom they know to have an affection for his memory, and so have arranged that tickets may be purchased at the theatre and also of the committee. The tickets for the benefit performance have been placed at the regular price.

There may be many of Mr. Gordon's friends and associates who will not care to attend the performance and yet desire to contribute to the fund. Any sums which such persons may contribute will ge gratefully received. W. H. Muldoon, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund, will be pleased to receive checks or money contributions.

John Keller, editor of The New-York Recorder; Joseph Howard, Jr., The New-York Recorder; R. F. Hamilton, care Barnum & Bailey, New-York; George R. Miner, The New-York Herald; C. A. Byrne, Abbey Theatre Building, New-York; A. H. Hummel, Centre and Leonard Streets; Leander Richardson, The Dramatic News, New-York; William H. Muldoon, The New-York Times, and Poul Latska, The New-York Times, constitute the committee.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DEAD

The Famous English Statesman Expires at 6:15 This Morning.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill died at 6:15 this morning.

MEXICANS AND GUATEMALANS

Impressions of an Imminent War and Senor Romero's Opinion.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 23.—It was said at the palace yesterday that the official reply of Guatemala to Mexico's demand had arrived on Mexican soil by the way of the Tehuantepec Railroad, and will be at hand in this city to-day or Thursday.

It will then be closely studied, and the ultimatum of Mexico is expected to follow shortly. There is apparently no recourse but war, unless Guatemala completely backs down, and there is no probability of her doing so.

After a stormy Cabinet meeting Monday night, President Diaz notified Guatemala through his Minister that he would not concede one point, and that Guatemala would have to accede to Mexico's demand or suffer the consequences.

Other Central American representatives here at a meeting made the statement to President Diaz that they understood Mexico was trying to grasp Central American territory. President Diaz denied the assertion, and stated that Mexico would have her rights, and the boundary line should be as Mexico claims, and that Mexico had all the territory she needed. It looked as though the other Central American republics were behind Guatemala.

A strong cordon of police is placed about the hotels in which the Guatemalan Legion and Ministers are stopping, in order that no insult be offered them by overzealous Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, told a United Press reporter to-night that he did not believe the situation so serious as circumstances would seem to make it. "I think there will not be any war," said the Minister. "I have maintained from the beginning that hostilities were not likely to result. The differences between Mexico and Guatemala are not great enough to bring about war, and it is likely that the disputed questions will be settled peaceably."

In the absence of Secretary Herbert nothing could be learned concerning the report from Vallejo, Cal., that the warships Ranger and Alert, lying at Mare Island, had been directed to proceed to sea under sealed orders.

The general impression here in naval circles is that the sealed orders contain instructions to proceed to Mexican and Guatamalan ports, San José being the most probable destination, as it lies near the boundary line of the contending countries. The object in sending ships of war to Mexico and Guatamala at this time is, of course, to furnish protection to the lives and property of residents who are citizens of the United States.

It is considered as wholly unlikely that the Alert and the Ranger have gone to Honolulu. The Philadelphia, one of the best vessels of the "new navy," is on her way to that place, and she is amply able in armament and military force to afford protection to American interests in the event of further trouble from the opponents of the Dole Government.

The Standard Tooth Wash

of the age is SOZODONT. It has distanced competition. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The breath derives fragrance from its aroma. It prevents and arrests dental decay. The gums become rosier and harder under its operation. All its ingredients are vegetable and antiseptic.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

BANKS—BOWERS.—In Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by the Rev. S. P. Simpson, Maude Agnes, younger daughter of Eleanor Agnes and the late William Dinsmore Bowers, to Theodore Howard Banks of New-York.

COOPER—ERVING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, Emily Elwyn, daughter of John Erving, to Henry Woodward Cooper.

PERRY—DE GROVE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 22, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Georgette H. De Grove to Edward Perry.

WILMERDING—BACHE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Charles Treat, Katharine Rutgers Bache to Alexander Clinton Wilmerding.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At his residence, Brick Church, N. J., on the 21st inst., John H. Bradley, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Orange, Thursday, 24th inst., on arrival of train leaving Christopher and Barclay Sts., via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 1:30 P. M.

COX.—Entered into rest on Monday night, Jan. 21, 1895, Ann Johns Rowland, widow of John C. Cox.

Funeral services at her late residence, 345 Franklin Place, Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

CRISSEY.—At Astoria, L. I., Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1895, Charlotte Bark r, widow of J h n Crissey, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, W. W. Crissey, 109 Woolsey St., on Friday, 25th inst., at 5 P. M. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895, Jane Wheaton Miller, widow of William S. Hall, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence at West Summit, N. J., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Boonton N. J.

Berlin, Conn., papers please copy.

LOOMIS.—At his late residence, 19 West 34th St., in this city, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Saturday, Jan 26, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Fellows are invited to attend the funeral services of our late associate, Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., LL. D., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday, Jan. 26, 10 A. M. JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D., President.
REGINALD H. SAYRE, M. D., Secretary.

LUDLOW.—On Monday, Jan. 21, 1895, at New City, Rockland County, N. Y., Lewis Morris Rutherfurd Ludlow, aged 3 years, son of Harriet Frances and the late Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., of Cottage Lawn, Yonkers.

Funeral private.

MARIN.—At Newport, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 23, Capt. M. C. Marin, United States Navy.

McNALLY.—At the Home for Incurables, at Fordham, on Jan. 22, Ellen McNally, for twenty-six years a valued friend and devoted member of the household of Mr. Chas. Butler.

Funeral at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St. and Lexington Av., on Thursday, at 10 A. M.

PARDOW.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, Julia, daughter of the late Robert and Augusta Pardow.

Funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHOTWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., Third day, 22d instant, Martha Stroud, widow of Jacob R. Shotwell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Sixth day, 1st month, 25th, at

Fourteenth Annual Report

OF THE

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

EDWARD B. HARPER,

PRESIDENT.

The Association Has Now in Force a Total Business of Over $293,366,106, a Gain of $30,759,041 Over 1893.

Death Claims Paid in 1894, $3,070,514.01

Assets Are $5,536,115.99 and Liabilities $2,259,936.10--Net Surplus Over All Liabilities, $3,276,179.89.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the association in their new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane Street. The large assembly room on the fifth floor of the building devoted to this purpose was packed with a large gathering of the members from all parts of the country, who listened with interest to the reports covering the business of the most prosperous year in the history of this always remarkably prosperous association. The absence of President Harper by reason of his continued illness was felt by all present, but the results of his masterly executive ability were shown in the record presented by the financial statement and the joint report of the Directors, officers, and Executive Committee of the association.

Messrs. James D. Wells, George W. Harper, and William H. Hume were elected Directors. The meeting directed the following telegram to be sent:

Mrs. E. E. Harper, Lakewood, N. J.:

The officers, Directors, agents, and members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, in annual meeting assembled, desire to extend to you our deep sympathy with you in the illness of your illustrious husband, our beloved President, to assure you of the anxiety with which we have watched with you beside his sick bed, and our earnest hope that the improvement in his condition, of which we have been informed to-day, may continue until we rejoice with you over his complete recovery.

Mr. E. B. Harper, Lakewood, N. J.

The officers, Directors, agents, and members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, in annual meeting assembled, express to you our regret for your enforced absence, our sympathy for you in your sickness, and our earnest hope for your speedy recovery and return to duty. We congratulate you on the unprecedented success of the past year, attesting the wisdom of your upbuilding and the permanence of your life work.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held after the annual meeting, the following executive officers were unanimously elected:

President—Edward B. Harper; Vice President—O. D. Baldwin; Second Vice President—J. D. Wells; Third Vice President—Geo. D. Eldridge; Counsel—F. A. Burnham; Managing Director—George H. Wooster; Treasurer—John W. Vrooman; Secretary—Charles W. Camp; Medical Director—James W. Bowden, M. D.; Medical Supervisor—L. L. Seaman, M. D.; Executive Committee—Edward B. Harper, F. A. Burnham, and J. D. Wells; Chairman of the Executive Committee—F. A. Burnham; Auditors—John J. Acker and Samuel W. Wray.

Among the officers appointed by the Board of Directors are the following: Secretary of Executive Committee—Franklin Underhill; Agency Manager—George R. McChesney; Agency Superintendent—E. D. Ludwig; General Auditor—D. E. Cameron, and other junior officers same as last year.

We take pleasure in reproducing this report in full, as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND OFFICERS OF MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

New-York, January 23d, 1895.

To the Members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association:

Gentlemen—We meet to-day with mingled feelings of rejoicing and regret; rejoicing over the most prosperous year in our history; rejoicing that we are safely quartered in our new building; rejoicing that we have practically silenced the opposition of rivals to our system; and rejoicing over the fact that we have paid, in our fourteen years of existence, to the widow and orphan the enormous sum of $20,754,847.87, but regretting, more than words can express, the enforced absence of our beloved President, who has for fourteen years devoted the best thought and effort and labor of his life to the upbuilding of the Mutual Reserve, and given all his vital power to the institution to such an extent that even his magnificent frame could no longer endure the strain, and who for the past few weeks, has been seriously ill. We to-day return to our rejoicings, however, in the glad tidings that he is convalescing, and one and all will hail with hearty welcome the following dispatches, which were received late yesterday afternoon:

"Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 22, 1895.

"Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association:

"To Directors, Council Officers, Members, and Friends, Greetings to you one and all, and congratulations upon the continued success of the association as demonstrated by the magnificent results of the last year, to which your efforts have so largely contributed, and which in a measure console me for not being able to be with you at the annual meeting. My doctors report and I feel that I am steadily improving, and I confidently expect to be able to resume my labors in the near future. For your loyal support I extend my sincere thanks, and bespeak a continuance of the same.

"EDWARD B. HARPER, President."

"Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 22, 1895.

"Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n:

"The condition of your Pres't., Edward B. Harper, is decidedly improved; pulse and temperature nearly normal, and heart improving. He has been steadily gaining for the past week, and Professor Loomis and I have greater confidence than ever in his ultimate recovery.

"PAUL T. KIMBALL, M. D."

During the absence of President Harper we have endeavored to discharge our respective duties with redoubled zeal and fidelity, and until the return of our beloved Chief it will be our sole purpose to carry out his instructions, which, as you well know, have always been to upbuild the system of the Mutual Reserve, and to further the best interests of its members.

Some time ago the Insurance Commissioners of New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and South Dakota were requested to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and for the past two months they have been engaged in that work. We will leave these reports to speak for themselves when completed, but we have no doubt they will convey to our members and friends official information regarding this association which will for all time to come silence the anonymous slanderer, and give even added faith in our system and renewed zeal upon the part of our representatives in pushing on the good work of the Association.

We can only repeat to our members what we have said to these Commissioners, that we shall press forward in the future as in the past with all the energy at our command, and with the simple purpose of conducting the affairs of this Association, to the minutest detail, with the most rigid economy and the strictest integrity, and with an eye only in the direction of furthering the very best interest of each member and beneficiary. We have now reached a period in our history where the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is so solidly founded, so well established, and so favorably known, that we can point to our eminent success in the past and to our brilliant hope of the future without extended comment.

We shall miss at this Annual Meeting the brilliant, able, and exhaustive report of President Harper, but we hope and believe that in the immediate future he will return to the Home Office entirely restored to health, when we may confidently expect that he will supplement the proceedings of to-day by a statement which will be forwarded to every member and gladden their hearts, as well as those of every friend of the Association.

For the time being, therefore, we shall make but a brief statement of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and in presenting the few figures that follow, we simply state that our assets are larger, our surplus greater, our new business of more magnitude, and our payments to beneficiaries more than in any preceding year in our history.

ASSETS.

Our gross assets have increased during the year 1894 from $5,138,516.36 to $5,536,115.99, making a net gain for the year of $397,599.63.

RESERVE FUND.

We have increased our Reserve or Surplus Emergency Fund during the past twelve months from $3,589,326.13 to $3,827,635.12, making a net gain for the year of $238,308.90.

INCOME.

Our income from all sources during the year 1894 amounted to $4,943,739.59, as against $4,498,815 for 1893, making a net increase of $444,924.59.

DEATH CLAIMS.

At the end of the year 1893 we had disbursed to the widows and orphans and representatives of our deceased members the sum of $17,684,333.86. For the same purpose during the year 1894 we have paid out the largest sum in the history of our institution, viz.: $3,070,514.01, making in all, in the fourteen years of our existence, the magnificent total of $20,754,847.87.

CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS.

At the beginning of the year 1894 our cash and invested assets were $3,938,941.15. During the year we have added the sum of $307,202.75, so that at the close of the year these assets amounted to $4,246,143.90. This increase was made notwihtstanding the fact, as already stated, that we paid out for death claims a larger sum than during any previous year of our history. We present herewith a detailed schedule of the investments of the Association, with a certificate from the Central Trust Company of New-York, duly signed by the Hon. F. P. Olcott, President, which will enable each member to examine and ascertain for himself the character and absolute security of the investments made by the association.

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

Our books show that on December 31st, 1894, we had in force 96,067 policies, covering insurance amounting to $293,366,106, being a net increase for the year of 13,351 policies, amounting to $30,759,041, while the applications for

NEW BUSINESS.

received during the year amounted to $81,365,145, which does not include one dollar's worth of business received since December 31st, 1894.

The eloquence of these results can perhaps be best illustrated by the following statement, showing

THE PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Insurance in Force.	Cash and Invested Assets.
1881	$7,633,000	$6,024,33
1882	35,190,750	50,441.53
1883	63,328,500	169,946.24
1884	85,452,000	350,775.05
1885	123,353,500	639,879.41
1886	150,175,250	989,240.16
1887	150,554,100	1,472,200.41
1888	168,902,850	1,953,753.81
1889	181,358,200	2,512,588,96
1890	197,003,435	2,930,178.90
1891	215,207,910	3,384,437.05
1892	236,421,790	3,690,592.76
1893	262,607,065	3,938,941.15
1894	293,366,106	4,240,143.90

Year.	Reserve or Emergency Fund.	Death Claims Paid.
1881	.....	.....
1882	$11,906.05	$54,250.00
1883	115,762.60	335,675.00
1884	271,440.05	315,575.00
1885	499,333.91	1,654,250.00
1886	856,286.46	2,803,390.00
1887	1,305,091.27	4,182,071.23
1888	1,796,678.19	5,764,403.45
1889	2,334,569.35	7,600,434.74
1890	2,772,285.80	9,746,932.79
1891	3,155,220.94	12,037,041.52
1892	3,371,303.59	14,739,378.63
1893	3,589,326.13	17,684,333.86
1894	3,827,635.12	20,754,847.87

In conclusion, to our official associates, to our many loyal and efficient agents in the field, to our faithful employes, and to the holders of the more than ninety-six thousand policies enrolled upon our books as members, we extend our sincere thanks for their confidence and the support and assistance they have given our beloved President during the past year. May the continuance of their fidelity and labors during the year to come be the medicine which shall speedily restore him to health and strength and to his accustomed place at our head.

O. D. BALDWIN, First Vice President.
J. D. WELLS, Second Vice President.
JOHN W. VROOMAN, Treasurer.
GEO. H. WOOSTER, Managing Director.
JOHN J. GORMAN, Director.
GEORGE W. HARPER, Vice Chairman Death Claim Department.
JOHN J. ACKER, Auditor.
SAMUEL W. WRAY, Auditor.
G. R. McCHESNEY, Agency Manager.
D. E. CAMERON, General Auditor.
FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Executive Committee.
GEORGE D. ELDRIDGE, Third Vice President.
CHARLES W. CAMP, Sec etary.
J. W. BOWDEN, Medical Director.
C. W. JACKSON, Director.
LOUIS L. SEAMAN, Medical Supervisor.
E. D LUDWIG, Agency Superintendent.
FRANKLIN UNDERHILL, Secretary Executive Committee.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Balance net cash or invested assets, December 31, 1893		$3,938,941.15
INCOME DURING 1894.		
Received from members	$4,741,028.76	
Received from interest and other sources	202,710.83	
Total income		4,943,739.59
Total resources		$8,882,680.74
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1894.		
Death loses paid	$3,070,514.01	
Cash dividends paid to policy holders	7,288.81	
Advance payments returned	984.60	
All other disbursements, including commissions, salaries, expenses in adjusting death losses, advertising, printing, rents, traveling and office expenses, &c.	1,557,749.42	
Total disbursements		4,636,536.84
Balance net cash or invested assets, December 31, 1894		$4,246,143.90
ASSETS.		
Loans on mortgages, first liens on real estate	$2,341,400.00	
Real estate, English consols, French rentes and bonds	700,044.66	
Cash deposits in banks on reserve or emergency fund account	703,076.51	
Other cash deposits in banks	104,529.01	
All other assets, accrued interest, uncollected premiums, &c.	1,597,065.81	
Total assets		$5,536,115.99
LIABILITIES.		
Outstanding bond obligations and unused advance deposits	$537,399.94	
Losses in process of adjustment and not due	942,030.16	
Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1894, computed by the New-York Insurance Department, as renewable term insurance for sixty days' actuaries' table, at 4 per cent. interest, not required by law, but voluntarily assumed by this Association	780,506.00	
Total liabilities		$2,259,936.10
Net surplus over liabilities		$3,276,179.89
BUSINESS RECEIVED IN 1894.		
Applications submitted amounting to	$81,365,145.00	
Rejected, postponed, and under investigation	14,956,920.00	
24,271 policies written in 1894		$66,408,225.00
96,067 policies in force December 31, 1894, covering	$293,366,106.00	
82,716 policies in force December 31, 1893, covering	262,607,065.00	
13,351 policies increase for 1894, amounting to		$30,759,041.00

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. W. CAMP, Secretary.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW

Finds Much to Interest in Looking Over the Bicycles.

BIG CROWD IN THE GARDEN

Unique Features of the Extensive Exhibit—Velocipede Built in 1868 Shown—Large Volume of Business Transacted.

There was a big attendance at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, and the bicycle show proved even a bigger success than the most sanguine had expected. During the afternoon many members of society thronged into the big arena and admired the bicycles and the many things connected with bicycling. Some of the members of the Michaux Club showed those who were in charge of the different exhibits that they understood all about the wheels and were anxious to find out which was really the best.

Bicyclists attended in force during the evening, and it was hard work at times to get near stands. The cyclists examined everything on show very critically, and were evidently there to see if there was anything in the market better than they had.

Several cyclists came over from Philadelphia and spent nearly the whole day in the Garden. The Time Wheelmen made up a party and arrived in the city early in the morning. Among them were Herman Eckstein, John D. Haslett, W. B. Ilko, Harry

Velocipede Built in 1868.

A. Cain, Edward Ramsey, L. E. Grubb, C. H. Yoder, E. Baumlatt, G. A. Lance, Charles H. Pascall, E. Y. Kelly, Herbert Bilyeu, Dr. Leon Bunkman, T. T. Ramspacher, E. Y. Kerns, C. A. Barr, A. Hoster, M. Stern, H. Bateman, Fred Frerichs, Edward Bowen, E. A. Bowers, W. Stimmell, James Craig, W. Thomas, W. Trafford, E. Peters, Gus Solding, A. T. Coles, J. J. Yearns, W. W. Milligan, J. Stackhouse, W. W. Warnock, J. Kuehney, H. Difto, W. Yeager, and Fred Eckert.

A feature of the show that attracts very general interest is the old velocipede, shown at the stand of Gormully & Jeffreys, makers of the Rambler wheel. It is a strange-looking conveyance, compared with the light, graceful, and easy and rapid running machines of to-day.

This velocipede was made in New-Jersey in October, 1868, and is believed to be the first one ever made in this country. The wheels are of wood, with wooden hubs and spokes, and steel tires, exactly like those used on a carriage. The frame is of wood and iron, and the whole affair weighs upward of 100 pounds, though the present owner does not know the exact weight. For the last twenty years, the machine has been laid away in a storage warehouse, and was brought out at this time as a curiosity for comparison with the eighteen or twenty pound racing wheels in use to-day.

The velocipede was ridden for about a year and a half by the gentleman for whom it was made—a well-known business man of this city, who does not care to have his name known in connection with his ownership and early experience as a bicyclist. He rode the wheel over 1,000 miles over the avenues of this city and in Central Park. The wheel was made by J. M. Quimby & Co., of Newark, from a model imported from Paris, and with improvements suggested by the owner, the order being placed through Mercer & Monod, 3 William Street, in this city.

The gentleman for whom it was made rode it at intervals until the Summer of 1870. One moonlight night, while riding down Fifth Avenue, he lost perfect control of the machine and the result was a collision with a front wheel of one of the lumbering stages that run on the avenue.

"I was riding at a pretty good rate of speed for such a heavy machine," he said yesterday in recounting his experiences with the old wheel. "The steel tire failed to hold on the pavement, and I struck that old stage with such terrific force that the frame of the bicycle broke in two. One wheel went in one direction, the other in an opposite way, and I shot ahead fully twenty-five feet on the pavement. I got such a shaking up as I shall never forget, and my enthusiasm over the wheel was effectually knocked out of me. I had the wheel repaired, but have never ridden it since."

The visit of the members of the Michaux Club to the show set the local agents of the various bicycles to hustling in up-town regions for sales of wheels yesterday. One of the manufacturers, Gilbert & Chester, have already named their 17½ pound wheel the Michaux wheel, and are making a feature of it.

The fact that society has taken up bicycling as a sport has thoroughly delighted the manufacturers, and catering for its patronage is certain to be as prominent a feature of their business hereafter as is now that to secure the patronage of racing men.

FEATURES AT THE STALLS.

A Live Falcon That Attracts as Much Attention as the Wheels.

At the left of the main entrance to the Garden the Yost Manufacturing Company has its exhibition of cycles, known as the Falcon and the Falconess. While the wheels

J. W. Spalding,
Exhibitor at Bicycle Show.

are the prime attraction, there are two other features that attract general attention. One of these is a gyr-falcon in an attractive bamboo cage; the other the solid silver placque presented by The New-York Times and won by the Riverside Wheelmen at the international bicycle races. About the placque there is no mystery. It tells its own story.

But, concerning the gray-and-black bird, with its bright and piercing eyes, its long legs—seemingly out of all proportion to the length of body—its long, sharp, and muscular talons, and beak, sharp as and shaped like a cimeter, there is a vast amount of mystery, and an enormous quantity of ignorance displayed, even by the visitors whose appearance would indicate culture and education.

Secretary W. C. Breeden and his corps of assistants are interrupted at all hours of the day and night to tell inquirers about this falcon, his habits, and his uses, and this is in effect the story they have to tell about the stranger, whose birthplace is Norway, but who was brought here from Berlin, where he had been sold to a dealer by a North German lad, who had captured him in a trap: It is supposed that the falcon, flying from his birthplace in Norway, was blown across the German Sea to the little town where he was captured, having lost his way.

The few familiar with ornithology who have seen the bird say that he is a fine specimen of his family, and that he is a gyr-falcon, the king of the whole hawk tribe, though one of the smallest of the family. Presumably, he is a true type of the tribe that, centuries ago, before the destructive gun and rifle were used by sportsmen, furnished the royalty of the British Isles, France, and Germany their means of catching game. The gyr-falcon was the bird used exclusively by royalty and protected from extermination, and even from death and injury, by the extreme penalties which feudal laws allowed. The nobility hunted with his cousin, the peregrine, not quite so bloodthirsty a bird; the yeomen with his second cousin, the gos-hawk, and the priests with the sparrow hawk, an even less rapacious relative.

Falconry, as a sport, dates back at least 200 years before the Christian era, and in India and Arabia has been continued up to the present time. The bird shown by the Yost Company is the only one that can be successfully used in capturing the gazelle, the fleetest of all game animals, and gyr-falcons are even now a necessity to the capture of this flying member of the antelope family.

The erratic Emperor of Germany has recently revived falconry as a sport in Germany, and on the cage of this bird is shown the cap or hood that is used by falconers as they carry him on their wrists until game is sighted. The pheasant, rabbit, squirrel, and many of the smaller sorts of game are sure to be captured when, having been flushed, the falcon is released and sent in pursiut. The gyrfalcon is famous for its bravery, its tenacity, and the certainty with which it strikes its game.

That it should be an appropriate emblem for a bicycle is shown by the fact that the falcon is the fleetest of all birds, the rate of speed of the gyrfalcon being estimated at 200 miles an hour, or 3⅓ miles a minute. The manufacturers of the Falcon cycles do not claim that their wheel will go at that rate, but will come as near to it as any wheel manufactured. Mr. Brewer has had the wings of his falcon clipped so that the wing power of this marvelous bird cannot be well estimated from this specimen.

The falcon shown is a male, and is about one-third smaller than the female. The birds do not breed in captivity, and are very hard to capture, as they have to be taken from the nests before they are able to fly. The Yost people have had an order in Norway for some months for four more male birds, and word was received yesterday that they have finally been secured and will be shipped through Hagenbeck, the animal dealer, in a week. They come higher than does a Falcon bicycle, though the very best of these sell for $125 each.

The 1895 Raleighs will be found to fully maintain their great reputation for ease of running, rigidity, and strength, while being greatly improved in many important parts. The Raleigh Company was the first to adopt and place upon the market a safety bicycle under thirty pounds in weight, fully guaranteed for road work. Many of the older riders will remember the prophecies of failure that arose from manufacturers and dealers alike, but a glance at any of the catalogues of to-day will prove how well grounded was the position taken. The detachable front sprocket and changeable gear is another Raleigh novelty.

Raleigh cycles are guaranteed to be free from imperfections, both in materials and construction, and the company will repair or replace any parts that may prove defective within one year of date of purchase, provided that the defect is not caused by misuse, abuse, or neglect. The Raleigh has, since its inception, maintained its position as one of the leading racing safeties of the world, as established by its use under such famous riders as Zimmerman, champion of the world; Lehr, champion of Germany and winner of the world's championship at Antwerp, in August, 1894; Harry Wheeler, Alberti, Pontecci and Colombo of Italy, Hoffman of Germany, and others.

The Raleighs have always been noted for their lightness and durability, and these beautiful safeties, fully guaranteed, can be depended upon to give the very best results. The new patent adjustable saddle post manufactured by this company will meet the wants of all classes of riders, affording a quick and reliable method of locating the saddle, either forward or back of the saddle-post pillar, by simply loosening the binding bolt and sliding the upper tube to the desired position, then tightening down again. The Raleigh Manufacturing Company's display at the show is interesting to the dealers. Their down-town office is situated at 12 Warren Street.

The very fine display of Rambler bicycles made by the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, in stands 120 to 125, inclusive, easily takes rank as being one of the best of the show. This firm warrants all of its bicycles to be free from imperfections in material and manufacture, and agrees to make good at any time within one year after purchase any defects in them not caused by misuse or neglect.

The army of bicycle riders is so large that it has become an important task to manufacturers to form this army into classes and build bicycles to suit the requirements of each particular class. The Gormully & Jeffery Company has endeavored to cater to every class, and feels that it has succeeded admirably. Its track and road wheels are models of durability and neatness. All the ladies' machines in the stands of this company are elevated three feet from the floor, on handsome cast-iron stands. The diamond-frame machines, the tandems, and the quadruplets are suspended from two-story exhibition stands, swinging from arms projecting from the sides of these, bringing them well up within the view of the passing visitor.

In the right of the stand are displayed all improvements on the Rambler bicycles for 1895, showing the details where each point of the machine has been changed from that of last year's models.

In charge of the company's stands is A. L. Watkins, who is assisted by Charles Schwalbach, Charles Van Horne, C. A. Boyle, Howard B. Smith, R. Ray, Charles S. Smith, John A. Wells, L. B. Graves, J. M. Gillespie, and Alfred Hempstead.

"The way to win is on a Stearns—the Yellow Fellow," is what "Johnny" Johnson will tell you if you call on him at the elegantly-arranged display booths of E. C. Stearns & Co., the celebrated manufacturers of cycles in Syracuse. Everything made by this firm is on view in Stands 72, 73, 74, and 75.

The "quad" used in that famous trial on Tonawanda Boulevard, in Buffalo, when "Johnny" Johnson made that remarkable mile in 1:35 2-5, is shown, and also the identical wheel on which that young flier made the great record. The "quad" is geared to 100 and weighs 110 pounds. The triplet of this company is also shown. This weighs 65 pounds, and is said to be one of the best machines of this style ever made. The diamond-frame lady's wheel, weighing 19 pounds, is a specialty in which the company takes much pride.

Manager Maslin says that there is no reason why a lady's wheel cannot be made as light as a gentleman's wheel. The Stearns line for 1895 is exceptionally complete. For both ladies and gentlemen the company has provided a range of weights and variations in heights of frames which will meet the needs of all. In these important features and in the matter of general equipment it offers a larger scope of choice than has ever been offered by a bicycle manufacturer. The option is given on special models A, B, and D of either 22, 24, or 26 inch frames.

Particular attention has been given to the subject of tandems. The demand for the "bicycle built for two" is steadily increasing, and it has been the endeavor to offer seekers after this type a machine which, while possessing the minimum of lightness, should yet possess the necessary strength and rigidity. Many records have been made on Stearns bicycles, which shows that the

Bicycles. Bicycles. Bicycles.

. . . "The BOKER."

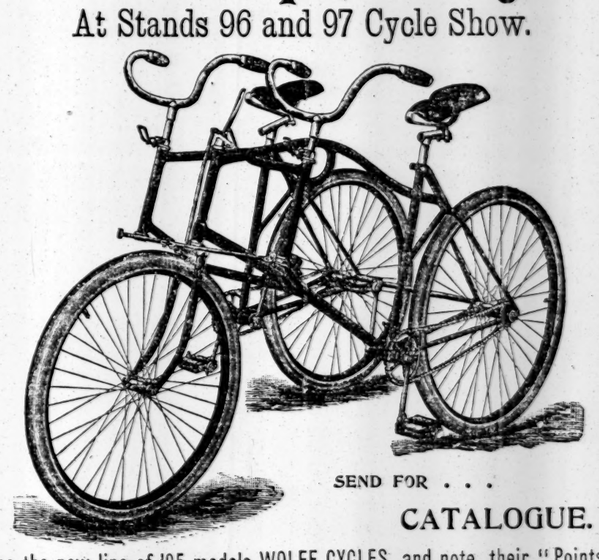
Weight, 22 lbs. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE, $85.00.

HERMANN BOKER & CO.,
101 and 103 Duane St., New-York,
SOLE AGENTS.

Wolff-American Duplex Cycle

SEE IT. TRY IT.

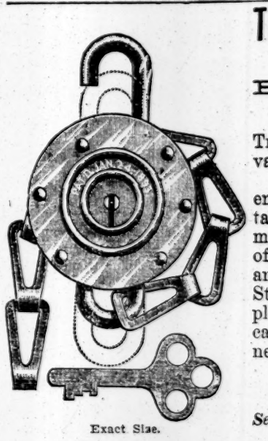
At Stands 96 and 97 Cycle Show.



SEND FOR . . . CATALOGUE.

See the new line of '95 models WOLFF CYCLES, and note their "Points."
SELF-LUBRICATING HUBS. PERFECT CHAIN ADJUSTMENT.
FOOT BRAKE. ANY HEIGHT OF FRAME.
R. H. WOLFF & CO., Ltd., 117TH TO 118TH ST. AND HARLEM RIVER.

THE SMITH & EGGE MFG. CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



Exact Size.

Ournew Bicycle Lock is now offered to the Trade and we claim for it the following advantages:

It weighs less than two ounces and is small enough to be carried in the vest pocket, as it takes less space than a watch. It is strong and made of best material. The shells are made of corrugated Brass, shackles of Steel rods, and it is supplied with 15 inches of strong Steel chain, all nicely polished and nickel plated. It has 4 tumblers, making it practically unpickable, is self-locking, and the rider needs his key only to unlock it.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Sent to any address upon receipt of 50 cents.
In writing mention New-York Times.

HY-LO INSTANTANEOUS CHANGEABLE GEAR

Call on us at SPACE 11, CYCLE SHOW.

LOUIS ROSENFELD & CO.,
20 Warren St.

THE MIDGET.

Cut ⅔ size.

New Pattern for '95.

More of these bells used than all other makes combined.

John H. Graham & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
113 Chambers St., New-York.

They Strengthen Wooden Rims.

They Are Also Attachable.

When it is necessary to detach them, all you have to do is to remove them; otherwise they stay on the Rim. Everybody is using New-York Tires this year. Order your wheels fitted with New-York light Tires. Any bicycle manufacturer will furnish them. If other light tires are giving you trouble, try ours.

NEW-YORK TIRE CO.,
23 Warren St., N. Y.
NEW-YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.

Crawford Cycles,

75.00, 60.00, 50.00, and 40.00.

Catalogue now Ready.

Crawford Mfg. Co.,
72 Reade St., N. Y.

wheel is certainly qualified for racing and general purposes. The Stearns stand is artistically decorated in yellow and black, the colors of the company.

The pneumatic tires displayed by the New-York Tire Company in Stand 42 are goods of merit, and a large number of sales in this line of goods was recorded yesterday. The three essential elements of a true pneumatic tire are strength, lightness, and resiliency. The rubber used in the product is the best that can be procured. The best material is useless unless properly manipulated, hence the reputation and skill of the factory where the rubber in its raw state is transformed into the manufactured article enter largely into the quality of the product. The New-York tire, like the mechanism in the high-grade bicycle, is "interchangeable," that is, any part can be renewed without renewing the whole. First comes the air tube and valve; second, the patent constrictive fabric tube or restraining jacket, enveloping the air tube; third, the cover or wearing shoe, cemented to the fabric tube. The fabric is not subjected to the extreme heat necessary to vulcanize, which destroys its strength and causes the tire to burst and crack.

The popularity of the Spalding wheels was shown again yesterday by the hundreds of people who continually surged about the stand of this well-known firm. The different styles of wheel turned out by this house was shown in a very attractive manner, and the different points explained by courteous and intelligent salesmen. J. Walter Spalding, the head of the New-York house, is in charge of the stand. He is assisted among others by Titus, Cabanne, and Sanger, comprising the famous Spalding team.

CYCLING BUSINESS BOOM.

Belief that Over 400,000 Machines Will Be This Year's Output.

One firm that has every reason to be satisfied with the outcome of the show is the Pope Manufacturing Company, makers of the Columbia and Hartford wheels. Their stand has been a centre of interest ever since the opening of the show, and Col. Pope's face is wreathed with smiles as the reports of his agents and salesmen are made. Buyers from all parts of the country have been there to see the display of the models for 1895, and express their approval of improvements in the wheels that and before the models were publicly shown.

Armed with photographic reproductions of the 1895 models, agents began a tour of the country on Nov. 15 last, and when they returned to Hartford for the Christmas holidays they brought with them orders for several thousand machines, all given from photographs and before publicly shown.

The inspection of the wheels themselves at the show now in progress by the selling agents, says Henry Goodman, who has been with the company for the last seven years, has resulted in the placing of more than double the number of wheels ordered before the holidays, and there seems to be no cessation in the business. "I believe," said Mr. Goodman, "that the total output of cycles by American manufacturers this year will be between 400,000 and 500,000 machines We have had more business than we dared anticipate, and it will keep our force of 1,800 workmen busy night as well as day to supply the apparent increase in our anticipated trade."

Col. Pope, President of the company, was equally enthusiastic over the outlook for business, anad was particularly gratified by the class of people interested in the show.

"This show in the Garden," he said, "has done more to help the business than any other one thing. It has given the public an idea of the magnitude of it and the growing interest in cycling as a health-giving sport and a most delightful recreation. Visitors see the enthusiasm of those who ride already, hear glowing stories of the sport, and become enthusiasts themselves. They are the practical people who put the cycle to the practical uses for which it was primarily intended, and when the cycle is shown to be a practical thing instead of a 'fad,' it puts our business on a healthier and sounder basis than it could possibly be while catering to a mere 'craze.'

"That it is practical now is a certainty. All elements of doubt on that point have vanished. We have not only placed orders with agents from over 1,000 towns and cities in this country, but have a steady sale in Paris, in Canada, where the cycle has grown so much in favor that Toronto is one of the greatest cycling centres in America, and have made shipments of Columbia wheels to Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, and various South American States, where until recently only the cheapest German and English makes have been sold."

In response to an inquiry by a reporter for The New-York Times as to the outlook and prospects for business in the bicycle industry for 1895, Manager William B. Osgood of the Keating Wheel Company, replied:

"The volume of business for '95 already promises to be phenomenally great. My prediction of several years ago is verified. The bicycle is destined to become as popular and as necessary as the watch. It is no longer a question of whether or not to ride, but which is the best wheel.

"Our exhibit is thronged from the opening until the closing hour, and our eighteen attendants are kept busy answering inquiries and showing up the points of merit in our wheel. The fact that our visitors, who are of the highest intelligence and culture, are deeply interested is shown by their inquiries into the minutest details of construction, and this is ample assurance that the 'upper ten' recognize the importance and utility of the bicycle. Great interest is manifested by the thousands upon thousands of wondering visitors to the cycle show, and, notwithstanding the large number of high-grade wheels, the question arises, will there be enough produced in 1895 to supply the demand?

"As to the show itself, words fail to express my appreciation of the splendid arrangements made by the National Board of Trade, to every one of whom I most courteously take off my hat. The restrictions in regard to signs and ornaments are most wholesome. Without making any oppressive conditions, the board has proved beyond the question of a doubt that a cycle show may be something better than a country circus. All of the exhibits are elegant without extravagant display."

One of the best-informed men on matters pertaining to the cycle trade is H. E. Maslin, manager for E. C. Stearns & Co. Speaking yesterday of the show and cycling in general, Mr. Maslin said:

"The National Cycle Show is a pronounced success, and I think the extent and development of the cycle business, illustrated as they are by the exhibits in the Garden, will be a great surprise to those who have heretofore looked with little favor and less interest on cycling.

"To my mind the greatest point to be borne in mind in our yearly cycle shows is the fact that they are important factors in the advancement of the sport of cycling. The ideal exercise is upon a wheel. Cycling is now the recognized factor; the achievements in its domain find daily records in the columns of the press. Cycling has been taken up by the world of society, by the business man, by the mechanic—in short, in its ranks all classes are represented, and our cycle shows each year leave their impressions on the minds of the public, an impression which will not be effaced.

"Madison Square Garden is an ideal location for a cycle show. The general arrangement of the building itself and the arrangement of the exhibits, together with the decorative features shown this year, are most excellent, and the details of the machines themselves and the construction of the parts entering into them show many advantageous improvements.

"On the whole, I think the show will be pronounced a distinct success in every way, and that the management of the Garden and the National Board of Trde are to be congratulated on its completeness."

VISITORS FROM OUT OF TOWN.

Men Connected with the Trade Who Registered Yesterday.

Many gentlemen connected with the trade, who had not previously visited the cycle show, put in an appearance yesterday. Among those who registered were the following:

J. L. Abbott, Fort Lee, N. J.; George B. Adams, Irvington, N. J.; L. B. Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.; F. M. Brown, Milford, Conn.; W. M. Brewster, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. H. Brantigan, Bridgeport, Conn.; I. R. Bedleman, Bloomsburg, Penn.; G. W. Burnham, Luzerne, Penn.; E. G. Bassett, Plainville, Conn.; W. M. Batlin, Millville, N. J.; H. S. Brandt, Norristown, Penn.; C. S. Bigony, Sunbury, Penn.; C. E. Brown, North Brookfield, Mass.; George H. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Ball, Hartford, Conn.; W. H. Beegle. Ocean Grove, N. J.; F. B. Catlin, Winsted, Conn.; F. S. Cahill, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Combs, Highland, N. Y.; C. E. Curtis, Lowell, Mass.; P. M. Chamberlain, Chester, N. J.; Seth Crapo, Albany, N. Y.; W. W. Conde, Watertown, N. Y.

W. H. Chamberlain, Chicago, Ill.; D. H. Carpenter, Norwich, Conn.; F. H. Cooley, Westfield, Mass.; J. R. Enbous, Attleborough, Mass.; J. C. Early, Hightstown, N. J.; J. J. Edwards, Bay Shore, N. Y.; L. L. Evans, Elizabeth, N. J.; B. D. Emanuel, Bloomfield, N. J.; F. Fassitt, Easton, Penn.; S. S. Fonda, Bennington, Vt.; David Flagg, Putnam, Conn.; W. D. French, Sheffield, Mass.; R. A. Golding, Newark, N. J.; J. C. Irwin, Jersey Shore, Penn.; J. H. Isham, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Jackson, Pen Argyl, Penn.; George R. Jones, Erie, Penn.; B. W. Jackson, Susquehanna, Penn.; R. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. King, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. L. Kingsley, Hopedale, Mass.; F. W. Kuppelberg, Hackettstown, N. J.; George Lowe, Boston Mass.; S. E. Lutz, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Harry C. Lee, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Leonori, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. A. Lard, Providence, R. I.; D. E. Lennox, Lawrence, L. I.; E. G. Latta, Friendship, N. Y.; C. I. Meggs, Bradford, Conn.; A. A. Miller, Fort Plain, N. Y.; F. M. Mason, Port Jervis, N. Y.; F. J. Mowry, Rome, N. Y.; G. B. Munsey, Lakewood, N. H.

C. W. McDonough, Bennington, Vt.; W. H. McCausland, Portland, Me.; P. J. McCarty, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. A. McAlpine, East Hampton, Mass.; F. A. McClure, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. C. Notman, St. Catharine's, Ontario; H. S. Nevius, Islip, L. I.; J. E. Newton, Fall River, Mass.; Albert Nutt, Danbury, Conn.; E. F. Owen, Lynn, Mass.; D. F Printz, Reading, Penn.; A. L. Plash, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; H. H. Porter, Ansonia, Conn.; J. Elmer Pratt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lucius Phelps, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Plotron, Hamilton, N. Y.

R. J. Peet, Hamilton, N. Y.; A. J. Ruse, Chicago, Ill.; D. J. Ring, Lowell, Mass.; Walter Rutan, Montclair, N. J.; M. C. Ricktmer, Coxsackie, N. Y.; J. B. Rich, Hobart, N. Y.; C. O. Shurr, Brockton, Mass.; S. P. Speers, Jr., Early Heights, Md.; George E. Shaw, Putnam, Conn.; F. W. Tillotson, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; F. E. Thomas, Altoona, Penn.; C. A. Underhill, Boston, Mass.; E. W. Varney, Showhegan, Me.; "Little Joe" Wisenfield, Baltimore, Md.

NOTES OF THE SHOW.

—The racing men still stick to the great exhibit. Thus far only a few contracts for the season have been made, but within the next few days many are likely to be closed. The team to represent the Stearns Company has not yet been chosen, Johnson being the only one under contract with that house. It is understood that the company is looking for a high-class team, one that will cut a wide swath on the circuit.

—The famous Spalding team, comprising Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne, has been invited to a smoker to be given in Philadelphia in honor of the opening of the branch house of A. G. Spalding & Brothers. The affair will take place at the clubhouse of the Schuylkill Navy in the Quaker City.

—Alphonse Carels of Paris visited the show yesterday and pronounced it the very best that he had ever seen, the great French show not excepted. He was particularly impressed by the fine manner in which the wheels were displayed.

—Harry Chapman, the popular cycling critic of Detroit, saw the show yesterday. He was accompanied on a tour of the stands by the great and only F. J. Wagner.

—"Kid" Wheeler is going on the road for the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company. He has had the New-England States assigned to him as his territory.

—"Dave" Shafer has been engaged to train the Spalding team during the coming season, and will no doubt turn out many winners.

BROOKLYN CYCLISTS TO PARADE

To Celebrate the Opening of Coney Island Pathway on June 15.

The Brooklyn cyclists are to celebrate the opening of the new cycle path from Prospect Park to Coney Island with a parade. President A. H. Angell of the Good Roads Association had a conference with Park Commissioner Squier, and Mr. Squier is quite enthusiastic over the project.

It has been decided that June 15 will be the best day for the parade. That will be the day of the first park concert, and in the season of half holidays. A stand will be erected from which the paraders will be reviewed. This will be decorated and the band will be there. The stand will be placed about half way down the Boulevard, at about three miles from the park, so that the riders will have a chance to get well under way and in good order before reaching the stand.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association will be held Feb. 4 at the South Brooklyn Clubhouse. A committee will be appointed to arrange for the parade and a competent Marshal and aids selected.

Commissioner Squier says that as soon as the frost is out of the ground work on the pathway will be resumed. More crushed stone will be put down and it will be rolled and leveled.

Some time ago the Commissioner announced that uniformed police on wheels would look after order on the pathway. A dealer has given three wheels to the Park Department, and three men have been selected to ride them.

TWO GAMES FOR MONTAUKS.

Easily Defeated the Tourists in the Wheelmen's Tournament.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Montauk Wheelmen bowling team won two easy games from the Tourist Cycle Club bowlers on the Seymour alleys here to-night, the home team going to pieces and bowling in bad form from start to finish. The Montauk warriors, on the contrary, were out for victory, and in the opening battle sent the balls into the woodpile with good results. The second game was listless and uninteresting, the visiting pin splitters catching the prevailing spirit and letting down considerably on their average. The Brooklyn boys repeatedly announced what an easy victory was in sight, and, led by "Billy" Tate, made the alleys ring with merry quips and jokes at the expense of their unlucky rivals.

The scores:

FIRST GAME
TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	2	2	6	127
Balding	3	3	4	154
Seymour	2	3	5	140
Bryson	3	4	4	152
Royce	4	4	2	177
Total	14	15	21	750

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Sicklen	3	6	1	179
Darby	2	2	6	134
Carson	5	0	5	170
Frost	1	3	1	172
Schenck	3	6	1	178
Total	14	22	14	833

FRAMES.

Tourist 75 140 228 290 361 440 542 617 683 750
Montauk 93 169 267 353 483 507 583 665 754 833

Averages—Tourist, 150; Montauk, 166 3-5.
Scorers—James Tierney and Charles A. Norwood.
Umpire—G. H. Bevan.

SECOND GAME.
TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Banta	1	3	6	128
Balding	5	5	4	149
Seymour	2	2	6	130
Bryson	4	3	3	166
Royce	0	5	5	122
Total	8	18	24	695

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Van Sicklen	1	6	3	161
Darby	2	2	6	132
Carson	1	2	7	121
Frost	3	4	3	165
Schenck	3	2	5	147
Total	10	16	24	726

FRAMES.

Tourist.....75 128 194 262 324 407 480 550 604 695
Montauk.....80 163 219 283 363 439 504 594 670 726

Averages—Tourist, 139; Montauk, 145 1-5.

AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

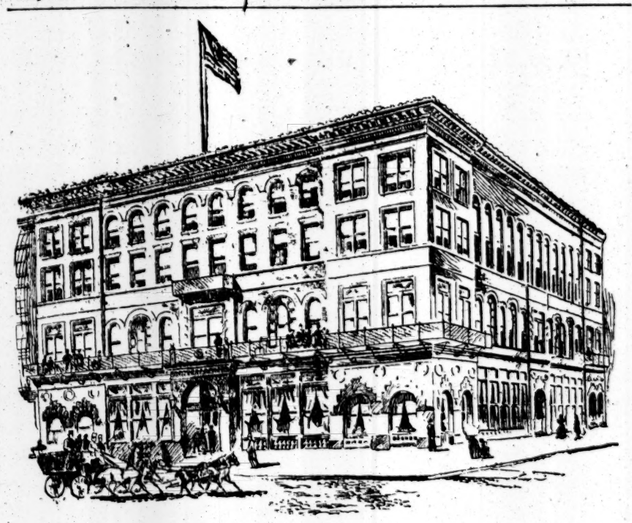
Handsome New Home for Harlem Amateurs.

TO BE RUN ON PROPRIETARY PLAN

Special Features of the Enterprise—Will Have the Biggest Plunge Bath in the City—Big Room for Cyclers.

A new athletic clubhouse, ranking with the best of them in most respects and having some special features of its own, is to be built at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The plot of ground to be utilized for the purpose measures 100 feet 11 inches on the avenue and is 175 feet in depth.

Several undertakings have been projected for this particular corner during the last half-dozen years. It was owned formerly by the actress Maggie Mitchell. A young swindler, who gained the sobriquet of "Napoleon" Wood, contracted to buy the



The American Athletic Club.

plot and to erect a magnificent theatre on the site. At the same time he was engaged in publishing a newspaper and in getting together a high-priced stock company.

When the inevitable exposure came, only the foundation and part of the walls of the building were constructed. The foundation, however, is of exceptional strength. Afterward, the walls were carried up two stories and a market was put there. It was called the Columbus Market, and was built in anticipation of the coming of the World's Fair to this city. Subsequently, the building was altered to stores on the ground floor, while above was the largest billiard room in the city. All the tenants have been notified to leave, and the building of the new clubhouse will begin on May 1, and will be finished about Sept. 1.

This clubhouse will be a substantial four-story structure of pleasing design, as the accompanying illustration shows. The main building will be 100.11 by 125 feet, and the exterior will be of brick, stone, and terra cotta, in pleasing combination. The plans have been drawn by Mr. William H. Russell of Clinton & Russell.

The club to be formed will be a proprietary one, like the New Manhattan Athletic Club. It will be called the American Athletic Club. Its membership will be drawn in great measure from residents above Eighty-sixth Street. The location is particularly accessible, and will become more so as soon as the projected extensions of the cable lines are completed.

Mr. William R. Lowe of Mainhart & Lowe was the originator of the enterprise. He is much encouraged by the responses he has received from those to whom he has submitted the matter. The projectors of the club include H. L. Saltonstall, Charles E. Runk, Thomas Mackellar, E. J. Willis, Gustavus Seidenberg, Frank E. Hipple, Henry Morgenthau, and Bernard T. Kearns. The investment will represent about $275,000. It would have been much more, had it not been found feasible to utilize the foundation and part of the walls of the existing structure. These, however, were built with a view to sustaining a much taller and heavier building than the clubhouse will be.

No person has yet been decided on as manager of the club, and no haste will be made in choosing him, the projectors realizing that much of the success of the venture will depend on the selection. Several names have been suggested, of persons of standing who are willing to undertake the task.

In the basement of the main building will be a shooting gallery with an eighty-foot range. Turkish and Russian bath-rooms, barber's shop, &c. The engine and storage rooms will also be there.

The main entrance to the building will be in the middle of the Seventh Avenue front. After passing through the vestibule, the visitor will find a reception room on the left. Beyond it, on the same side, will be the office, elevators, coatrooms, &c. To the right of the vestibule will be the parlor and, back of it, extending along the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street front, the café, bar, toilet, &c. On the other side of the same floor will be the billiard room with accommodations for sixteen tables.

On the floor above will be a reading room, ladies' parlor, writing room, cardrooms, and bedrooms, and also an assembly hall or theatre, with a stage and dressing rooms. The hall will be without a balcony and will seat 800.

The floor above this will be two stories, or twenty feet in height. The special feature of this will be a gymnasium with the latest appliances. The apartment is to be eighty-five feet square, with a suspended running track extending around it. There will also be, adjoining, the requisite locker and toilet rooms, needle bath, &c. On the same floor will also be the kitchen and pantry, and a dining room 25 by 150 feet, besides committee rooms.

On the outside of the building at the second story will be a commodious balcony, where members may sit and view the driving pageant, which, every afternoon, sweeps by. On top of the building will also be a roof garden.

The finishing and furnishing of the building will be luxurious and tasteful throughout. The structure will be heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

The space in the rear on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, back of the main building, and measuring 50 by 100 feet, will contain a plunge bath, 42 by 85 feet, the largest in the city. Above this will be a room for wheelmen, 50 by 100 feet, without a post or support, so that cyclers may here enjoy their favorite diversion at all seasons under the most favorable conditions.

THE CUP DEFENDER ORDERED.

To be a Keel Boat, but Constructed with a Centreboard.

C. Oliver Iselin went to Bristol on Monday and had a long talk with John B. and N. G. Herreshoff about the new cup defender. The plans were gone over carefully and finally accepted, and work on the boat will begin at once.

The yacht will be built as secretly as possible, and nothing about her dimensions or construction will be given out by the Herreshoffs or by Mr. Iselin. "Nat" Herreshoff says if the lines and dimensions of the challenger can be procurpd he will make known all the details about the defender. The new boat will be laid down in the shop in which the Colonia was built, and it is stated she will be built entirely of Tobin bronze. The boat will be a keel boat, and will be built right up to the limit—90 feet. Her draught will be considerably more than that of the Colonia, but how much more is known only to Mr. Iselin and Mr. Herreshoff.

The Colonia was a failure for the purpose for which she was built. Her draught was only 15 feet, and in going to windward she sagged and was easily beaten by the Vigilant. In case of an error being made in the construction of the new boat, Herreshoff is going to construct it so that it can be turned into a centreboarder without much trouble. A centreboard trunk is to be built and a slot cut through the lead keel, which will be filled up with wood. If, after trying the new boat, it is found that the board is necessary, it can be swung into position without tearing the yacht to pieces.

Col. Goddard, the father of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, has become very much interested in the cup defender and in yachting. He has promised to contribute $25,000 toward the new defender, which will be given through Mr. Iselin.

At Glasgow just as much care is being taken to keep the details of the new Valkyrie from being made public as at Bristol. The boat will be set up in a shed at the Hendersons' yard. "Spinnaker," in The Boston Globe, says the new boat "will be a cautiously-improved Britannia. She will probably have a little more beam to lessen her weight of lead and give stability, a little more hollow to her floor, her keel some thinner than Britannia's or Valkyrie II.'s, and her lead some lower, which, of course, means a trifle more draught than either. Britannia's best point was by the wind, and Mr. Watson's beaming would be to give Valkyrie III. more power forward; but the same result could be got by a finer after end. No designer has more completely exploded the English fad of getting power by heavy quarters, and, if Valkyrie III. has a longer overhanging counter than Britannia, it will be found to be much lighter.

"To get length of side for reaching, both overhangs may be longer, and, since stability is everything for reaching, the new challenger may show some fuller in the turn of the bridge than either the Britannia or the Valkyrie. Mr. Watson's best cutters have all shown remarkable stiffness when close hauled. He has no belief in yachts racing on their broadsides, with the wind blowing over their sails, and the Valkyrie III. will be no exception to his convictions."

ATALANTAS LOSE A GAME.

Defeated by the Union County Roadsters in a Close Contest.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Union County Roadsters came from Rahway to-night with fifty "rooters," who lined up along the alleys at Montgomery's, on Clinton Street, and filled the Atalanta Wheelmen with stage fright. The liveliest partisanship prevailed, and the Newarkers found that the ear-splitting yells, stamping, and handclapping sent a nervous impulse to their arms. In the first game the visitors went to pieces in the first few frames, and in the eighth and ninth tried to mow down the lead of the Atalantas with some degree of success, but were, nevertheless, beaten by 44 pins.

The Roadsters started out in the second game like true sprinters, and led from start to finish. The excitement was intense. The umpire's voice could hardly be heard, and the noise of the rolling balls alone rose over the cries and slogans. When Mooney, for the Roadsters, made four strikes off the reel, the "rooters" began singing darkey melodies that they had memorized for their minstrel show at Rahway, and the parodies were humorous and appropriate.

Olozaga, the leader in the individual contest for The New-York Times medal, to-night increased his lead by one point more in average. His total is 175½. The summaries follow:

FIRST GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	3	2	5	150
Halsey	4	4	2	177
Budd	5	4	1	198
Terbell	0	7	3	160
Olozaga	4	4	2	191
Total	16	21	13	876

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	5	1	184
Martin	3	0	7	124
Chamberlain	1	7	2	184
Mooney	3	5	2	171
Howard	4	4	2	189
Total	15	21	14	852

FRAMES.

Atalantas 98 200 273 351 438 524 601 705 876
Union Co. R..77 136 231 310 375 458 567 663 755 852

Averages—Atalantas, 175 1-5; Union County Roadsters, 168 2-5. Scorers—E. Allen Smith and A. C. Watson. Umpires—A. W. Bray, Jr., and William Chamberlain, Jr.

SECOND GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	3	1	6	136
Halsey	4	2	4	169
Budd	1	8	1	199
Terbell	6	2	2	191
Olozaga	3	5	2	198
Total	17	18	15	858

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	4	2	187
Martin	2	6	2	170
Chamberlain	2	6	2	169
Mooney	6	1	3	192
Howard	2	4	4	151
Total	16	21	13	869

FRAMES.

Atalanta.....87 164 253 342 422 493 577 644 755 858
Union County.86 191 269 364 441 535 624 701 783 869

Averages—Atalanta Wheelmen, 171 3-5; Union County Roadsters, 173 3-5.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Bushwick, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Annual dinner of Tourist Cycle Club, at Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.
Meeting of trap shooters, Astor House, 2 P. M.
Chess.—Brooklyn vs. Newark, at Brooklyn Chess Club.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' tournament, at Academy Alleys; Harlem Republican League.
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Meeting of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Close of Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Reception of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place.
Figure skating championships at South Orange, N. J., 1 P. M.
Chess.—City Chess Club vs. Metropolitans.
Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street, afternoon.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Bowling.—Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Mr. William Corbitt, the successful breeder of trotters at San Mateo, California, has selected twenty-five head of fast youngsters of partly-developed speed, the get of Guy Wilkes and Sable Wilkes, for shipment to New-York in March to be sold at Peter C. Kellogg & Co.'s sale at Madison Square Garden. Few breeding establishments have turned out as high a class of Grand Circuit "winning material" for some years past, as has come from San Mateo. Mr. Corbitt did not ship any horses from California to the sale last Spring, but consigned six head from his Eastern trotting stable, for which the Messrs. Kellogg obtained an average of $2,303 each.

—It is likely that an agreement will be made regarding the injunction against the Alexander Island racetrack, according to which an order suspending the injunction will be enlarged from month to month, or as long as there is no violation of the law or a nuisance maintained by the racing association.

—Col. Bob Swigert has decided to withdraw from the breeding business, and will sell all his broodmares, including Lady Wayward, dam of Carlsbad. He will also sell his two stallions, Carlsbad and Michael.

—Byron McClelland denies that he will send Henry of Navarre and Halma to England. All his horses are entered in races in this country, he says.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES

to be offered at

Public Auction TO-DAY

AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

AUCTION, SALE, and COMMISSION STABLES,

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 224, 226 East 24th St.,

(Between 2d and 3d Avs.,)

NEW-YORK.

Another Grand Sale this Day!

A very choice lot, consisting of all grades, will be put up and sold to the highest bidder on 48 hours' trial. Every horse sold must be as represented or money refunded.

These horses must be sold to-day without fail to make room for consignments constantly arriving for following sales. I hold two sales every week, and have such a large number of horses catalogued in advance for every sale that I must clean out at every sale irrespective of cost.

These are positive instructions from all of my consignors.

The following is a partial list of consignments to be offered in addition to 50 horses belonging to private parties:

REUBEN WOTBRING, Prospect, Marion Co., Ohio, 1 carload driving, express, and delivery horses.

W. T. McBURNEY, Sandy Lake, Penn., 2 carloads chunks, express, delivery, and general-purpose horses.

WM. McDONALD, New-York State, 2 carloads draught, chunks, and driving horses.

T. S. SHOTWELL, Illinois, 2 carloads draught horses, chunks, express, and delivery horses.

C. CUTHBERT, Illinois, 2 carloads coach horses, fancy drivers, and general-purpose horses.

A. S. HULTEMAN, Smithville, Ohio, 2 carloads fancy coach horses, driving horses, express and delivery horses.

THEODORE RACE, Wabash, Indiana, 2 carloads draught horses, chunks, and general-purpose horses.

You can readily see that this list is complete, and that you can find at this sale any grade of horse you may require.

Sale begins at 10 A. M.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

Telephone 325—18th.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.00 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 50 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,201,586.39 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Executors, administrators, guardians and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three per cent. per annum.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, until Wednesday, the 30th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

$250,000 ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, the principal payable November 1, 1900.

$778,772.38 CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK, the principal payable November 1, 1915.

$190,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, the principal payable November 1, 1925.

$42,794.03 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOL-HOUSE BONDS," the principal payable November 1, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, January 23, 1895.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., January 18th, 1895.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at the Department of the Interior until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, February 18, 1895, for the furnishing and fixing in place of a new copper roof on the Pension Office Building at Washington, D. C., as well as for the furnishing and fixing in place in the great hall of the same building of corrugated sheet metal ceilings. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, &c., may be obtained upon application at the office of the chief clerk of the department, where drawings showing details may also be inspected. All proposals received will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening.

WM. H. SIMS, Acting Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, South River, Matawan Creek and Keyport Harbor, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome connecting front rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; references.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Second floor; large and other rooms; well furnished; select house; good table.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Large single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.
42 South Washington Square.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

28 WEST 61st ST.—Handsomely-furnished heated rooms; references.

46th ST., 136 WEST, NEAR BROADway.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath.

216 WEST 34th ST.—A large room, suitable for two gentlemen.

Winter Resorts.

The Mountain Park Hotel,

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Located about the centre of the GREAT SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM.

Only 24 hours from New-York City by 4:30 P. M. train Penn. R. R. daily, with through Pullman cars. A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly-celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS flowing through luxurious marble paths have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge.

DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.
Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. Also of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av.

THE DE SOTA,

SAVANNAH, GA.

Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature of 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

Excursions.

ITALY, EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE, TURKEY.

High-class escorted parties leave New-York fortnightly. Descriptive, Illustrated Programmes on application. Inclusive rates from $655.00.

SOUTHERN FRANCE, ITALY, and SWITZERLAND.

High-class escorted parties leave New-York fortnightly by Mediterranean Route or American Line. Special Tours for CARNIVAL and EASTER week in ROME. Inclusive Rates from $450.00.

SPRING VACATION PARTIES.

Descriptive, Illustrated Programmes of ESCORTED parties ready. Tours include England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Fares from $190.00.

Send 10 cents for

GAZE'S TOURIST GAZETTE.

Apply to H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd., No. 113 Broadway, New-York.
No. 204 S. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 201 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS., and all Branch Offices.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

THE NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, incorporated by the Regents as an Academy of the University of the State of New-York.—Spring term begins Monday, Jan. 28. Day and evening sessions. For catalogue, address the SECRETARY, 10 East 42d St.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AND OTHER instruction by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. HALLAM, Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

DOWN-TOWN COACHING SCHOOL, 120 Broadway.—Regents' examinations and college preparation; general instruction; law quizzes.

Instruction—Country Schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 8, 1895.

Teachers.

GERMAN, HANOVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; also, private lessons; highest references. Address, by letter, FRAULEIN, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

Hotels.

A.—The Two Popular Fire-Proof Hotels,

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56th to 57th St. and 7th Av.
The model family hotel of the city.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

Grand Boulevard, West 63d St., and Columbus Av.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Rates, both for rooms and board, less than that of any other first-class hotel in the city.
Broadway cable and other cars pass the door.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
A

A DANCE FOR CHARITY

Great Ball in Music Hall in Aid of the Montefiore Home.

MENUET A LA COUR A FEATURE

The Entertainment Given by the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League Successful in Every Way.

The charity ball given last night in Music Hall by the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, in aid of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, was attended by members of the best circles of Jewish society, and was in every way a success. Beautiful gowns and rich jewels were worn by the many beautiful women present.

The annual Purim ball given for the benefit of various charities was formerly the great social event looked forward to each year in Jewish social circles. For various reasons the Purim dances were given up two years ago, and the dances for the Montefiore Home have now taken their place.

There were no decorations in the pretty ballroom, other than those furnished by the gowns and the beautiful complexions and bright eyes of pretty Jewish maidens and matrons on the dancing floor and in the boxes.

The evening opened with an overture, operatic selections, and a march by the musicians.

This was followed by the most interesting feature of the occasion, a series of living pictures, given by members of the league. At the back of the stage was a large and heavy gilt frame, with curtains across the front and at either side.

Leon Hirsch.
Executive Chairman of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League.

The curtains just within the frame were drawn aside at 11 o'clock, and the first picture, "The Toast," was exposed to view. The other pictures were "The Afternoon Tea" and the "Minuet à la Cour."

The costumes in the pictures were designed and made by Eaves, and were very handsome. The pictures were received with much applause.

Following the pictures came the dance of the "Minuet à la Cour," by eight couples from among the league's handsomest young men and fairest young women. The men and women wore costumes of the time of Louis XIV., and the ruffles of lace, gay waistcoats and knee breeches, and low shoes and diamond buckles, silk stockings, swords, and silver snuffboxes of the men were very effective.

The young men were not less proud of their fine garments than were the young women of their Court trains, Watteau plaits, high-dressed and powdered hair, and handsome fans.

The dancers were Miss Gertrude Hass who was in blue; Miss Blanche Hass, Miss Amelia Simons, who was in heliotrope; Miss Blanche Heidelberg who wore pink; Miss Gertrude Weiler, Miss Emma Kaufman, who was in a lavender gown; Miss Flora Cahn, who wore blue, and Miss Bertha Bijur.

The gentlemen were Prof. Carl Marwick, the director; Henry Smith, Mr. Bijur, Dennis Brussel, David Metzker, Julian G. Barnard, Hendrick Nathan, and Samuel Kridel.

Major J. Heyman was to have taken part

Lucien L. Bonheur.
President of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League.

in the dance, but he was on duty in Brooklyn, with his regiment, the Twenty-second.

The league has been saying very pleasant things of Prof. Marwick for taking his place in the minuet.

Mr. Barnard was also also a volunteer, taking the place of Herbert Carr, who was absent because of illness. Mr. Barnard's costume was one of the handsomest worn. It is well to describe it, the description of a man's dress being an unusual thing.

The coat was of a delicate shade of brocaded silk, heavily embroidered with silver, which produced a striking effect beneath the brilliant light of the stage. The knee breeches and stockings were of a soft shade of gray, and, with the white wig, the suit was very becoming to Mr. Barnard, who is a blond.

Prof. Marwick's coat was of light blue, the waistcoat of white, embroidered with roses, and the knee breeches of old-rose color.

All the colors of the rainbow were to be seen in the costumes of the eight gentlemen, as well as in those of their pretty partners.

Every box in the house was sold, and it was estimated that at least $15,000 will be turned over to the worthy charity for which the ball was given.

From the advertisements on the handsome programme, The Charity Gazette, circulated during the evening, $2,000 was made.

Great credit is due to Lucien L. Bonheur, the President of the league, who had entire charge of all the arrangements, and worked unceasingly. The Charity Gazette, arranged under his direction, was a very handsome piece of workmanship. It was printed on heavy paper, and besides the programme for the evening it gave an account of the Montefiore Home, pictures of different parts of the building, and a portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore.

Souvenir Programmes for the Women.

A souvenir programme given to the women was originated by Mr. Bonheur. On the front cover was a tree, the trunk representing the home, one branch the Ladies' Auxiliary, a smaller one the Junior Members, and another branch the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League. At the top was a bright bird of paradise made of genuine feathers. The back cover gave a picture of the home.

The arrangements for the ball and the money raised represent the individual work of the league members. No contributions have been asked from any one.

The league was formed about nine months ago and is made up of the younger members, unmarried, of representative Jewish families.

A few of the people present last night were Isidor Straus, Cornelius Van Cott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, the Misses Lauterbach, Lemuel E. Quigg, Miss Irene Rothschild, and Miss Gertrude Rothschild.

Mayor Strong was in Mr. Ludwig's box.

Among the many handsome gowns was that of Mrs. L. Wallaus. She wore blue velvet.

Miss Hess wore yellow satin, point lace, and diamonds.

Miss Gertrude Hess wore pink moire and jewels.

Miss Simon was in black satin, jet, and lace trimmings.

Miss Amelia wore cream satin chiffon and pearls.

Miss Bertha Simon wore frosted heliotrope silk, velvet chiffon, and violets.

The members of the Floor and Reception Committees were selected from prominent Jewish clubs—the Harmonie, Freundshaft, Progress, Fidello, West End, Criterion, and Gotham.

On the Reception Committee for the evening were Julius M. Heyman, Chairman; Julian C. Barnard, Assistant Chairman; S. Adler, M. P. Ansorge, S. Appel, Louis Auerbach, Julius J. Bache, A. Barpett, L. Baumann, J. Benjamin, A. Bettman, Nathan Bijur, L. G. Bloomingdale, I. Blumenthal, S. Borg, W. Caspary, Sol Denzer, B. Cohn, W. Demuth, H Devinne, E. Elsing, H. Goodkind, J. Fleish, S. Hamburger, Julius Hammerslough, Henry Hess, Selmar Hess, I. N. Heidelberg, L. A. Heinsheimer, R. Isaacs, Julius Kaiser, J. A. Kohn, D. Kaplan, L. Korn, H. Kraus, E. Lauterbach, E. Lehman, Mr. Liebeskind, R. Limburger, Bernard Loth, B. J. Ludwig, Julius J. Lyons, M. Mass, Kaufman Mandel, G. Mannheimer, Louis May, D. Mayer, C. Minzesheimer, Theodore W. Myers, J. Newborg, Max Ottinger, E. Peyser, E. Popper, L. J. Reckendorfer, D. Richter, I. Rosenheim, Max Rosenthal, H. Rosenwald, J. Rossbach, Jacob Rothschild, Max Rothschild, L. Sachs, A. Sacks, M. Sahlein, S. M. Schafer, A. Scheftel, J. Schwarzschild, D. J. Seligman, Henry Sidenberg, S. Simon, S. Sinn, E. Spingarn, M. S. Stachelberg, S. Stein, Leopold Stern, Louis Stern, O. S. Straus, M. Toch, M. Untermeyer, L. Wallan, J. Weil, and L. Weisman.

The Floor Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: E. Steinam, Chairman; S. Abenheim, E. August, Samuel Bachman, Sol. Banner, E. Bayer, S. Beer, A. Bendix, L. Bernheimer, J. Bernstein, S. S. Berry, S. Bloomingdale, Louis Brush, A. Cane, George Coblens, C. De Lima, Maurice Denzer, I Dittenhoefer, T. G. Dreyfus, W. G. Eckstein, I. Einhorn, H. Einsing, A. M. Elsig, L. Elson, J. Eppinger, G. W. Falk, D. Barrow Freedman, Henry Glazier, C. Hammerslough, C. Harris, E. Heidelberg, E. Heilner, E. Hellman, M. Herzog, E. H. Hirshfield, E. Hochstadter, O. Jacoby, E. King, L. Kohns, A. W. Kridel, W. E. Lauer, A. Lauterbach, H. R. Lesynski, Joe Levenson, E. Levy, Samuel Liebman, H. Limburger, James Loeb, E. Lowenthal, Edwin J. Lyons, H. Meinhart, Jesse Michaels, Marcel Mirabeau, E. Myers, J. Nathan, Mr. Naumburg, M. B. Newman, M. Powers, Mr. Pronich, J. Ranger, E. Richard, Mark H. Rogers, B. Rosenfeld, B. Rosenstein, C. Rosenwald, J. Rothschild, L. Rothschild, S. Rothschild, F. Russak, M. R. Ryttenberg, Mr. Saperstein, M. Schafer, Mortimer Schiff, M. Schleestein, Henry Schmidt, G. Seidenberg, Dr. C. Simon, W. Spelgelberg, A. L. Stadler, Samuel Steifel, A. W. Stern, O. Stern, Dr. Sternberger, H. Sternberger, J. Sternhardt, B. Strasburger, Jesse I. Strauss, Mr. Sulzbacher, B. Toska, A. S. Trier, H. Vogel, M. Weil, O. Wise, F. Younker, and L. Zinke.

Dance Music from Many Composers.

It was after 11:30 o'clock when the living picture and minuet were over and the dancing began. The order of dances was as follows:

1. Waltz, "Hochzeitsreisen".....Strauss
2. Lanciers, "Little Trooper".....Furst
3. Polka, "Carrie".....Klugescheid
4. Waltz, "Our Wives" (new...Fahrbach
5. Lanciers, "Lady or the Tiger"...Lyons
6. Deux Temps, "Eliersile".....Wiegand
7. Waltz, "Strauss Jubilee" (new).Aronson
8. Polka, "Bauern".....Strauss
9. Lanciers, "Rob Roy".....De Koven
10. Waltz, "Grubenlichter".....Zeller
11. Military Schottische, "Las Cantaranus".....Boyden
12. Lanciers, "Devil's Deputy"..Jacobowski
13. Deux Temps, "Prince Ananias"..Herbert
14. Waltz, "Rose d'Avril" (new)....Godard
15. Polka, "Yours Truly".....Kurth
16. Lanciers, "Prince Ananias".....Herbert
17. Waltz, "Tales from the Orient"..Strauss
18. Deux Temps, "Honeymoon"....Losey
19. Lanciers, "Gaiety Girl".....Jones
20. Waltz, "Dreams of Love" (new)..Fahrbach
21. Polka, "Früh und Spät".....Fahrbach
22. Lanciers, "Fencing Master"..De Koven
23. Waltz, "Aphrodite".....Jaxone
24. Polka, "On With the Dance"..Strauss

Promenade music was given after each dance in the following order:

1. "The Soldier Boy".....Aronson
2. Gems from "Martha".....Flotow
3. "Spring Serenade".....Lacombe
4. "The Rose's Greeting".....Lyons
5. "The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle"..Baetens
6. "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
7. "Prince Ananias".....Herbert
8. "Polish Mazurka".....Aronson
9. "Plantation Chimes".....Hall
10. "On to Victory".....Stockigl
11. Gems from "Falka".....Chassaigne
12. "Spanish Serenade".....Langey
13. "La Princesse".....Czibulka
14. Quartet from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
15. "The Darkey's Tamboree".....Puerner
16. "Prince Ananias".....Herbert
17. "I Medici".....Leoncavallo
18. "A Hunting Scene".....Buccalossi
19. "American".....Meacham
20. "Twenty-second Regiment"...Gilmore
21. Finale from "The Huguenots"...Meyerbeer
22. "Romanza".....Rubinstein
23. "Out All Night".....Fahrbach
24. "All in a Hurry".....Fahrbach

"Home, Sweet Home."

The dance music was furnished by Ernest Neyer's Orchestra, and the promenade music by Gilmore's Band Victor Herbert, director.

It was late in the morning when the programme was completed and the merry dancers began to think of home.

The Patrons of the Ball.

The patrons of the ball included the following:

Gov. Levi P Morton, C. S. Fairchild, Prof H. H. Boyesen, Charles E. James, John E. Parsons, Cornelius Van Cott, William M. Chase, Morris S. Barnet, Isidor Straus, Benjamin Bernhard, S. M. Bloch, Moses Bruhl, Sol L. Cohen, S. De Jonge, Gus Eckstein, Louis Gans, Simon Glazier, Jacob Hirsch, Bernard Loth, Henry A. Loth, Joseph Loth, Mrs. J. Loth, Elkan Naumburg, Mrs E. Naumburg, Mrs. N. Necarsulmer, Max Ottinger, Moses Ottinger, Hirsh Rabinowich, Max Rau, De Witt J. Seligman, Solomon Stein, Louis Stix, Morris Tuska Philip Weinberg, David Aaron, Max Abenheim, A. Abraham, Charles Adler, Charles E. Adler, Morris Adler, Henry S. Allen, Benjamin Altman, A. Altmayer, A. R. Altmayer, Theodore Altschul, M. P. Ansorge, Aaron Anspach, Eugene Arnstein, Elias Asiel, Siegmund J. Bach, David Bachrach, Mayor W. L. Strong, Julius Ballin, William Ballin, Jacob Bamberger, Levi Bamberger, Henry Barnard, Jonas S. Barnet, Aaron Barnett, Henry Bash, Felix L. Bauer, Charles Baum, Louis Bauman, Max Beeber, Julius Beer, Mrs. Julius Beer, Adolph M. Bendheim, Eugene Benjamin, Joseph Benjamin, Charles L. Bernheim, Jacob Bernheimer, Isaac Bernheimer, Simon Bernheimer, Isaac Bijur, Julius Binge, J. B. Bloomingdale, Hyman Blum, Alex. Blumenstiel, Isaac Blumenthal, L. Boehm, Simon Borg, A. M. Boskowitz, Isaac Brandon, Ralph Brown Joseph Brussel, Abraham Cane, Jacob Cantor, Louis Clark, Harris Cohen, Jacob Cohen, Samuel Cohen, Abraham Cohn Leopold Cohn, Newman Cowen, Isaac Dannenberg, Max Danziger, Moritz Davidson Alfred De Cordova, Solomon Denzer, Abraham Liebeskind, William Einstein, Richard Limburger, Morris Rossin, Jacob Rothschild, Callman Rouse, Julius Sachs, Andrew Saks, Michael Sampter, Julius Sands, J. Sanger, Adolph Scheftel, Herman Scheuer, M. L. Schiff, Nathan J. Schloss, Charles Scholle, Louis Schoolherr, J. Schwed, David J. Seligman, Jacob Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, James Seligman Abraham Seligsberg, Albert Sichel, Gerson Seigel, Edward Seigman, Jacob Silbermann, A. L. Silberstein, Samuel Sinn, Martin Small, Henry Solomon, William Solomon, Henry P. Sondheim, Isidor Sperling, Morris Spiegel, Samuel Spingarn, Michael Stachelberg, Julius Stein, Solomon Steinfeld, Israel Steinhart, Leopold Stern, Louis Stern, Charles Sternbach, Simon Sterns, Edward Sieglitz, Isaac Wallach, William L. Walter, C. B. Webster, Moses Weil, Ansel Weinberg, Leopold Weismann, Ernest Werner, Gustav J. Wetzlar, Leo H. Wise, Isaac Witkoski, Abraham Wolff, Lewis Wolff, Morris Woolner, Louis Wormser, Louis Zeckendorf, Bernhard Wurzberger L. J. Bloomingdale, Simon Heyman, Henry Hildbaugh, Charles Hirsch, Nathan Hirsch, Frederick Hoffman, Lewis Hornthal, Joel E. Hyams, Henry Ickelheimer, Myer S. Isaacs, Reuben Isaacs, Percy Jacobs, Max Jacoby, Gustav Veith, Henry F. Veith, Louis Vogel, Max Vogel, Henry Wallach, Julius Elson, Louis Ettinger, Henry Dermitzer, Ludwig Dreyfuss, Samuel Eckman, Moritz Edinger, David L. Einstein, Edwin Einstein, Julius Lipman, Joseph Livingston, Otto S. Loeb, James Loeb, Solomon Loeb, Nathan Low, Isidor Ludwig, B. J. Ludwig, William Maas, Bernhard Mainzer, Abraham Marks, Godfrey Mannheimer, Louis Marshall, Moritz Marx, Lewis May, Bernhard Mayer, Henry Meinhard, Sigmund Mendelsohn, Dr. Alfred Meyer, M. Michaelis, Edward Millius, Chas. Minzesheimer, Levy Morris, Isaac Muslimer, Nathaniel Myers, Alfred Nathan, Abraham Nelson, Isidor Neuberger, Henry Neustadter, Moses Newborg, Henry Newman, Theodore Obermyer, August Oppenheimer, Adolph Oppenhym, Max Ottinger, Chas. M. Ottinger, Mrs. Moses Ottinger, Ernest E. Perrine, Louis J. Phillips, Joshua Piza, Joshua S. Piza, Isaac S. Plaut, Edward Popper, Morris Prochaska, Herman Rawitzer, Simon Rawitzer, Henry Rice, Oscar L. Richard, Albert Robertson, Daniel Richter, Max T. Rosen, Sigm. Rosenbaum, Moses G. Rosenblatt, M. Rosenshine, Isaac Rosenstein, Henry Rosenwald, Ferdinand Forsch, Joseph Fox, S. Frankel, David Frankenberg, Louis Frankenthal, Julius Franklin, Meyer Freeman, S. Fried, Ludwig Fuld, Eugene Galland, Michael Gernsheim, H. Glass, Jacob Goldberg, Solomon Goldenberg, H. Goldenschmidt, William Goldstein, Henry Goodman, Leon Gottheil, Louis Graner, Michael Greenspecht, D. Guggenheimer, M. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Guggenheimer, R. Guggenheimer, Kalman Haas, W. N. Hallgarten, Mrs. J. H'merslough, W. Hauchhaus, A. S. Heidelbach, L. A. Hersheimer, Edmund Hendricks Mrs. H. Hermann, Martin Hermann, Nathan Hermann, L. Hershfeld, Abraham Hershfield, Selmar Hess, Mrs. Arnold Falk, Gustav Falk, A. Fatman, Martin Fechheimer, August Fellheimer, Jacob Fibel, Myer Finn, Simon Firuski, Charles Fishel, Marks Fishel, Jacob H. Fleisch, Albert Jaret, Leopold Jonas, Isaiah Josephi, Jacques Kahn, Louis Kahn, Albert Kaskel, B. Kaufman, Charles Kaufman, Gottlieb Kaufman, Julius Kayser, George Kessler, Edward J. King, B. Klingenstein, Aaron Kohn, Sol Kohn, Heiman Kohnstam, Jacob Kridel, Jacob Kotek, Fred Kersheedt, Adolph Kettroff, Phil Lasky, Emanuel Lauer, Charles Lederer, Martin Lehmaier, Mayer Lehman, Philip Lehman, Sigmund Lehman, Tiehlein Levi, Julius Levine, A. Levy, Ferdinand Levy, Lewis Levy, Albert Lewinson, Julius Lewisohn, Ph. Lewisohn, S. Lichtenstadter, Louis Strassburger, Louis Gans, Henry S. Herman, Henry Hess, Sigmund M. Lehman, Leonard Lewisohn, B. J. Ludwig, Julius J. Lyons, Kaufman Mandell, M. W. Mendel, Sigmund Neustadt, V. Henry Rothschild, Andrew Sacks, Jacob H. Schiff, Gerson Siegel, Henry Solomon, Samuel Untermyer, Oscar Straus, Jacob Strauss, Joseph Strauss, Abraham Strouse, Joseph Swan, Leon Tannenbaum, Karl Thalman, Charles O. Tobias, Lippman Toplitz, Fred Ellman, Solomon B. Ellman, Isaac Blumenthal, Isaac Brandon, Louis Clark, Jr., Samuel H. Eckman, Isaac Eppinger, Raphael Eppinger,

The Boxholders.

The boxholders were:

1. S Mehrbach,
3. M. & M. Ottinger,
5. Nathan Bijur,
7. F. Sulzburger,
9. B. J. Ludwig,
10. G. Simon,
11. S. Schaeffer,
13. I. Rosenwald,
15. Isaac Stern,
16. I. Blumenstiel,
17. A. Lewisohn,
18. Charles Lewis,
19. G. A. Kessler,
21. Isidor Straus,
22. R. De Leeuw,
23. Managers' Box,
24. Leopold Ster,
25. M. W. Mendell,
26. I. L. Sink,
27. Gerson Seigel,
28. Mr. Swartz,
29. A. Sachs,
30. H. Carr,
31. L. Lewisohn,
32. Nathan Herman,
33. J. H. Schiff,
34. A. Wineburgh,
35. A. Wolff,
36. A. B. Levy,
37. S. Hess,
38. H. S. Herman,
39. Mrs. S. Berg,
40. F. Levy,
41. K. Mandell,
42. Harry Krouse,
43. S. Loeb,
44. T. G. Dreyfus&Co.
45. Andrew Sachs,
46. Mr. Fredenheit,
47. B. Cohn,
49. S. Neustadt,
51. V. H. Rothschild,
53. S. M. Lehman,
55. L. Gans,
56. H.& L. Friedman,
57. J. B.Bloomingdale
58. Mr. Houseman,
59. J. Rothschild,
60. Mr. Lustig,
61. E. Arnstein,
63. G. Sidenberg,
65. Mrs. Brussel.

The officers of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home, under whose auspices the ball was given, are:

President—Lucien L. Bonheur; Vice President—Miss Gertrude Hess; Treasurer—James Loeb; Secretary—Miss Amelia Simon.

Executive Committee—Leon Hirsh, Chairman; Lucien L. Bonheur, Miss Elsa Carr, Miss Estelle E. Cohn, Gustave Dreyfus, Miss Gertrude Hess, J. Major Heyman, James Loeb, Morris J. Ludwig, Miss Nettie Mendel, Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Bertha Simon, Abe Wineburgh, and Falk Younker.

The Directors and Directresses of the league are Miss Lillie Aarons, Miss Jeanette Ahrens, Miss Birdie Bijur, Samuel Bloomingdale, Miss Flora Bondy, Miss Rosa Bondy, Lucien L. Bonheur, Miss Isabelle Boskowitz, Abe Cane, Miss Amelia Cane, Miss Elsa Carr, Miss Amy Cellar, Miss Estelle E. Cohen, Miss Isabelle Content, Miss De Lima, Miss Alice Dittenhoefer, Miss Blanche Dittenhoefer, Gustave Dreyfus, Harry Dreyfus, Miss Phina Dreyfus, Miss Rosina Dreyfus, Theodore Dreyfus, Miss Fannie Eder, Arthur M. Eisig, Miss Ray Erlanger, Miss Sophie Erlanger, Mitchell E. Erlanger, Miss Estelle Friedman, Miss Jennie Hamburger, Charles Harris, Miss Ada Hatch, Miss Fannie Hecht, Miss Helen Herzig, Miss Gertrude Hess, J. Major Heyman, Leon Hirsch, Miss Sophie Hirsch, Miss Josie Isaacs, Miss Josie Jacobs, Miss Clara Kahn, Miss Theresa Kastor, Miss Henrietta Kemptner, Miss Rose Klipper, Miss Florence Kohn, Miss Sarah Lahman, Miss Millie Lesser.

Miss Ristol Levenson, Henry Levy, Miss Amy H. Lewis, Miss Gertrude Liebeskind, James Loeb, Miss Nina Loeb, Maurice Ludwig, Miss Nettie Mendel, Miss Frances Meyer, Marcel Mirabeau, Miss Gertie Moritz, David H. Oppenheim, Miss Helen Offenbach, Rudolf Ornstein, Ludwig Perlen, Miss Marie Phillips, March Rogers, Milton Reissman, E. Richards, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Miss Hattie Rothschild, Miss Helen Rothschild, Miss Ida Rothschild, Miss Irene Rothschild, Miss Miriam Schleestein, P. L. Schwartz, Miss Blanche Siegel, Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Gertrude Simon, Miss Hattie Simon, H. J. Somerich, Dr. H. S. Stark, Edward Steinham, Miss Helen Steinham, Strahl Stone, Miss Hattie Sylvester, Miss Alice Waltzfelder, A. Weiss, Miss Theresa Wilzinski, Abe Wineburgh, Miss Ida Wineburgh, Jesse Wineburgh, F. Younker, Miss Younker, Miss C. Zinke, and Louis Zinke.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Montifiore Home who were present were Mrs. Simon Borg, President; Mrs. Louis Gans, First Vice President; Mrs. A. I. Cohen, Second Vice President; Mrs. S. Loeb, Treasurer, and Mrs. R. A. Schoneman, Honorary Secretary.

The officers and Directors of the Montefiore Home are:

President—Jacob H. Schiff; Vice President—Louis Gans; Treasurer—Isidor Straus; Honorary Secretary—Raphael Ettinger.

Directors—Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Isaac Blumenthal, Isaac Brandon, Louis Clark, Jr., Samuel H. Eckman, Issac Eppinger, Raphael Ettinger, Louis Gans, Henry S. Herrman, Henry Hess, Sigmund M. Lehman, B. J. Ludwig, Leonard Lewisohn, Julius J. Lyons, Kaufman Mandell, M. W. Mendel, Sigmund Neustadt, V. Henry Rothschild, Andrew Saks, Jacob H. Schiff, Gerson Siegel, Henry Solomon, Isidor Straus, and Samuel Untermyer.

The Advisory Committee for the ball was composed of Julius J. Lyons, Chairman; Lyman G Bloomingdale, Louis Gans, Henry S. herrman, Bernard J. Ludwig, Kaufman Mandell, V. Henry Rothschild, and Andrew Saks.

Ordained Fifty Years Ago.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 23.—The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the ministry of the Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, was observed with appropriate services today.

THE NEW PRINZ HEINRICH.

Latest Addition to the North German Lloyd Fleet.

The Prinz Heinrich, the second twin-screw steamer built for the Eastern service of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, sailed from Bremen on her first trip for China Jan. 2. She is a sister vessel to the Prinzregent Lutpold, now running on the Eastern line. She is 460 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 35 feet deep, with a capacity of 7,000 tons, and on her trial trip maintained an average speed of 17½ knots.

The apartments for the first-cabin passengers are in the forward part of the vessel, and are decorated and fitted up in the most sumptuous manner. The capacious dining saloon is lighted and ventilated by twenty large square windows and a beautifully decorated skylight. Yellow silk punkahs are suspended from the ceiling for the purpose of creating a current of air over the tables.

The ladies' saloon is decorated in rococo style, and is lighted by several large windows and a stained-glass skylight. The smoking room is situated on the promenade deck, thirty feet aft of the engines, and occupies the entire width of the deckhouse. There are unusually comfortable accommodations for second-cabin passengers, with a commodious and handsomely furnished ladies' saloon and a smoking room for men. In the steerage a large number of separate rooms are provided for families. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Boy or young man, size 16, 17, 18, your ulster is here—$15.

Man, 33 to 46 inches chest, your ulster is here—$15.

Every ulster we have at every store is marked down to $15.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

LACE CURTAINS.

For the balance of this week we shall sell Lace Curtains at prices that will interest the most careful buyers. Brussels and Irish Points will be the leading features.

Lines are complete, prices range from low cost to high grade goods.

For Irish Points, we quote the following unusual prices per pair:

$12.00;	formerly	$18.00
$10.00;	"	$15.00
$8.00,	"	$12.50
$6.50,	"	$10.00
$5.00,	"	$8.00
$3.75;	"	$5.75
$3.00;	"	$4.50
$2.50;	"	$4.00

Also, remnants of Brocatelle and Damask at $3.00 per yard; formerly $4.75.

Bedding and Shades made to order in the best manner.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1836. ENTERED U. S. 1848.

47TH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

UNITED STATES BRANCH---STATEMENT DEC. 31, 1894.

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE		$1,600,992.00
BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS		3,378,918.64
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS		1,791,562.50
STATE AND CITY BONDS		268,150.00
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		564,220.71
UNCOLLECTED PREMIUMS AND OTHER ADMITTED ASSETS.		894,424.55
Total Assets		$8,498,268.40

LIABILITIES.

UNADJUSTED LOSSES	$706,000.67	
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	4,721,072.72	5,427,079.39
Surplus		$3,071,189.01

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.....Chairman.
JOHN A. STEWART, J. E. FULSFORD,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH.
HENRY W. EATON, Resident M'gr. GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy M'gr.

TAMMANY IS SIMPLY WAITING

THIS SEEMS TO BE THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

To Defer the Annual Primaries Until After the Reapportionment of the City—Two Committees Meet.

Tammany has definitely adopted a passive and a waiting policy. This was demonstrated in the Wigwam last night at the first meeting of the Committee on Organization since the election.

There was an unexpectedly large attendance—the hall of the committee in the basement being crowded. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, Chairman of the committee, was absent, and on motion of James J. Martin, ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt presided.

It had been expected that the so-called young Democrats who are ambitious to reorganize Tammany in their way might do some talking, but there was not a word from them.

In the district reports most of the leaders simply said that they had nothing to chronicle. For the Fourth District, Edward T. Fitzpatrick reported: "We have recovered from the effects of the last election. For the Ninth District, where trouble in the ranks has been reported, William Bergen, speaking for Leader James W. Boyle, said that the district organization was in first-class order. When the Twentieth Assembly District was called, Leader Thomas J. Dunn made this comprehensive statement: "We are all here," which, after the last election, was a very gratifying report to the Tammany men, who applauded it.

After the call of the districts, Police Commissioner Martin offered the resolution of the Executive Committee recommending that the usual primaries be postponed until after the reapportionment of the city Assembly districts, in June next. Mr. Martin made a short speech, in which he said that the question had been very carefully considered by the Executive Committee, and it was its opinion that it was best to postpone the primaries.

Just as this report was being adopted, Henry D. Hotchkiss claimed the attention of the Chairman. It was thought that this might mean a contest, but it was ascertained later that Mr. Hotchkiss simply wanted to correct a technicality.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee or Committe of Sixty, in the afternoon, there was a general talk as to the future of the Tammany organization, but the committee being now only holding over, there was no attempt to take action.

A few of the leaders said that members of their organizations believed more meetings should be held, and that there should be more evidence given of life in Tammany Hall. The General Committee of Tammany Hall will meet to-morrow night.

NEW CITY AND A NEW PLACE

EACH STOCKHOLDER WAS TO HAVE TEN MEN AT WORK.

Now the President Is Arrested—An Italian Says He Cannot Recover His Investment.

President Peter Garrahan of the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

This company, when it gets the money, is to build a beautiful city in the State of Maryland. So it is said in a prospectus issued from its office, 32 Nassau Street. It has a branch office in the Italian quarter at 153 Mott Street.

Agostini Giallorenzo, an Italian banker at 338 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was the complainant. He says that on Dec. 15 last he paid Garrahan $30 as an installment on stock he was to receive in the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company.

Each stockholder, he said, was to have the privilege of appointing ten of the men who were to be employed at good wages in building up the new city.

Giallorenzo swears that he has since been trying to get employment for his ten men. He could get no satisfaction from Garrahan, who refused, he said, to return his money. He also says that several hundred other Italians, who have paid Garrahan sums ranging from $2 to $40, are in the same predicament as himself. He estimates the amount paid by these men as about $3,000.

Among the prominent Italians who, it is said, have put money in the scheme are M. Luciani and Giovanni Vicario, who is editor of an Italian newspaper.

An Italian named Parodi is said to be interested with Garrahan in the scheme of raising the money to build the fine Maryland city. The subscribers and the police are looking for him.

Garrahan, when taken before Judge Voorhis, was well dressed, and looked like a prosperous business man. He gave his address as 749 Union Street, Brooklyn. When Judge Voorhis asked him what he had to say to the charges he merely said:

"This is a flimsy affair."

"It seems so flimsy to me," the Judge replied, "that I will hold you in $1,000 bail onw, and find out afterward just what there is in it."

President Garrahan had no bail on hand, and he was sent to the prison. Circulars giving descriptions of his scheme have been scattered about for two months, and as far as learned, frugal Italiane were about the only people who reposed confidence in the plan.

Mr. Garrahan refused to talk about the new city till he had consulted his counsel.

STATEMENT OF THE BOSTON MARINE Insurance Company,

DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Also, ACCOUNT CURRENT for the YEAR.

Capital Paid in, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Amount insured	$57,420,067.00
Premiums received	1,051,558.87

Income.

From earned and terminated premiums and interest on investments	$1,159,045.18

Contra.

Losses, (including all known, reported, and supposed losses,) reinsurance, taxes, dividends, and all other expenses	$1,042,621.40
Surplus Increased	$116,423.78

Losses Paid Since Organization, $16,247,520.91.

Assets.

Cash with banks and bankers	$445,026.64
City of Boston bonds	139,800.00
New-England city bonds	27,062.50
Stock in national banks in Massachusetts	520,631.50
Railroad bonds and corporation stocks	416,687.45
Mortgages (first liens)	862,140.00
Loans secured by collateral	33,900.00
Premium notes	256,656.47
Due on account (Boston, New-York, and Baltimore offices)	143,936.53
Real estate	31,740.78
	$2,877,581.87

Liabilities.

Losses due and unpaid	None.
Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses, estimated	$240,108.00
Unearned premiums	394,070.84
Capital paid in	1,000,000.00
Net surplus	1,243,403.03
	$2,877,581.87

RANSOM B. FULLER, PRESIDENT.

HERBERT FULLER, Vice President. CHARLES A. FULLER, 2d Vice President.
THOMAS H. LORD, Secretary. WARD WILLIAMS, Asst. Secretary.
FREEMAN NICKERSON, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY:

BOSTON.....17 State St.
NEW-YORK.....42 Wall St.
BALTIMORE...Chamber of Commerce.

Funeral of John Stevens.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 23.—The funeral of John Stevens of Castle Point will take place from Trinity Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The Rev. George C. Houghton, rector, will officiate.

The pall bearers will be Prof. Henry Morton, J. M. Livingston, George Runton, Ramon M. Cook, A. J. Austin, William H. Burrell, W. G. White, and Michael Bunt. The interment will be at Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Philip Bockman, the driver of a gravel truck, was crushed to death in Central Park yesterday by his team of horses falling upon him while he was leading them up a steep embankment near West Ninety-sixth Street, where he was to dump a load of gravel.

—Alfred Shreyer of 157 West Twenty-ninth Street, who was injured by a cable car at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street Tuesday, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

—Dr. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, reported six deaths from grip for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Brooklyn.

—The will of John Poole Rolfe has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office. It bequeaths all his law books and office furniture to John D. Snedeker, who is also to receive $10,000 for services as executor. The Brooklyn Hospital is to receive $10,000, and the Home for the Aged $10,000. The remainder of the estate is to be divided among relatives.

—Controller Palmer has appointed H. Lee Anstey of the Twenty-third Ward as assistant bond clerk, at $2,400 a year. He has also appointed William Cox of the Twenty-fifth Ward a Dockmaster. Both of these, of course, are Republicans. He has dismissed L. P. Van Pelt and Michael Looney, Dockmasters. They are Democrats.

—Commissioner Wurster of the Fire Department yesterday appointed seventeen firemen from the civil service eligible list.

—Dr. Frank B. Bergen was appointed, yesterday, Assistant Physician at the Kings County Penitentiary, at $750 a year.

Long Island.

—Policeman William Salt of Flushing found a horse and wagon buried in the mud in the meadows at that place yesterday morning. The rig was extricated with difficulty. The turnout was owned by Alfred Carter of Whitestone. He left the horse standing in front of a hotel Monday night, and when he came out the animal and wagon were missing.

—The assessment roll for the incorporated village of Northport is completed, and the assessors will beg

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INCOME TAX SUSTAINED

The John G. Moore Application for an Injunction Denied.

DECISION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Judge Hagner Rules Against the Complainant on Every Point and Declares the Act Binding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The income-tax case, otherwise the application made by John G. Moore of New-York for an injunction to restrain J. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from collecting the income tax, was decided by Judge Hagner, in Circuit Court, No. 2, of the District of Columbia, this morning, in favor of the Government.

Taking up the objections made by the complainant seriatim, Judge Hagner first dealt with the contention that the income law provides for a duplication of taxes in assessing the corporations, and also this same money, after it had been paid to the shareholders. This alleged duplication could not be claimed to be possible, says Judge Hagner, "except as to dividends declared during the calendar year of 1894, as it is provided in the act that in computing the income of any person, there shall not be included the amount received from any dividends, if the tax of 2 per centum has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, as required by this act."

Of course, says Judge Hagner, the corporations will state in their returns that they have retained a sufficient amount for the tax, which would exonerate the shareholders from the charge. With respect to the tax upon the dividends declared during 1894, the court holds that a reasonable construction of the act and a disposition on the part of the corporations to comply with its provisions, would also prevent any duplication of the tax.

The tax became a law Aug. 1, 1894. From any dividends declared to the shareholders between that date and the 1st of March, 1895, such corporations would have the opportunity, he says, to retain the 2 per cent. on the dividends for 1894, and pay it with their tax in July, 1895; and their return, filed by the 1st of March, 1895, would state such payments, which would relieve the shareholders from computing the dividends in their income; but in cases where this is not done, Judge Hagner thinks it but fair to presume that the officers of the Treasury would enforce the provision in such manner as to prevent a harsh construction, and that an arrangement by the corporations to pay the tax before July, 1895, would be accepted as relieving the shareholders.

But, says the court, it is settled law that, vexatious as a duplication of taxation may be, it is not possible, practically, to avoid it in every case.

As to the insistence of the complainant that the proposed taxation is unjust and unequal because it discriminates between citizens by wholly exempting persons with incomes of less than $4,000 per annum, Judge Hagner holds that there is no other restriction, except as to export duties imposed by the Constitution upon the taxing power of Congress, than that all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. The wisdom or expediency of Congressional action in the exercise of this power is held by Judge Hagner to be beyond the control of the judicial authority. If such general principles, he says, were always to receive a literal application, a tax upon property must include the outfit of the bootblack and the monthly wages of a servant must be taxed as income. The effort to include everybody and everything would result in such cases in a diminution rather than an increase of revenue. There was no discrimination in the act between the different persons who were authorized to avail themselves of the four-thousand-dollar exemption. Every person in the United States was equally entitled to its benefits, the complainant as well as every other. Similar exemptions as to taxes on incomes appear in the original income-tax law of August, 1861, and in other laws.

Treating of the claim that the act is unconstitutional, because aliens are subject to the proposed taxation, Judge Hagner says it is apparent that the inclusion of the income of such alien residents could not be in any way injurious to the complainant. If it could operate at all upon his personal interests, its effect would rather be in the direction of relieving him from the continuance of the tax, and the party applying for an injunction must show some personal grievance actually existing or impending. That the Legislature, he says, may rightfully subject an alien resident to the taxation to which its own citizens are subjected would seem to be clear, and he quotes Cooley on taxation in support of this opinion.

The fourth ground of objection is that no exemption is made in the act of incomes of corporations, which, although carried on for profit, are created, owned, and operated by the several States respectively as instrumentalities and agencies of those State Governments, and in promotion of their policies and other public functions, which corporations, being agencies of the respective States, are not subjected to taxation by the United States. As to this objection Judge Hagner says that again it is not alleged that the complainant is interested as a shareholder or otherwise in either of the corporations thus referred to. Having no personal grievance involved in the prosecution of this objection, he must be considered as a voluntary applicant for the relief of the States alleged to be concerned. In this quality he has no title to injunctive relief.

The Judge holds, however, that an exemption is effectively made of taxation on the incomes of such corporations "as are created, owned, and operated by the several States as instrumentalities and agencies of the Governments of such States." He also thinks that the words in the act "that nothing herein contained shall apply to States, counties, or municipalities," by its fair meaning, would operate as an exemption from taxation of such corporations as are instrumentalities and agents of such States, counties, or municipalities, and that those words must have been inserted in the paragraph as a declaration of that exemption.

As to the fifth and last specific objection, that assessments are to be made upon incomes that have been earned and received prior to the time at which the provisions of the act took effect, Judge Hagner decides against the contention, quoting an opinion of the Supreme Court that the right of Congress to have imposed a tax by a new statute, although the measure of it was governed by the income of past years, cannot be doubted.

The request contained in the application that the court should declare the act unconstitutional on several general grounds is treated at length by Judge Hagner. He holds that the right of a party who has made an involuntary payment under protest to a collector of taxes having no right to demand it, to recover the money back, cannot be doubted, and that payments made to collectors of the income tax under illegal conditions have been repeatedly the subject of recovery. The objection of the complainant on the ground that a multiplicity of suits would result, he holds to be equally untenable. It is apparent, he says, from an examination of the act that many of the duties imposed by it upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with respect to the tax on incomes are of such a nature as involve the exercise of discretion by that officer in their performance. Discretionary duties of this character are not controllable by mandamus or by the writ of injunction, and the present application would result in substituting the opinion of the court as the guide of that official discretion in case it did not go to the further extent of nullifying the entire provision as to the tax on incomes.

Judge Hagner also holds that the courts are without authority to grant an injunction in such a case as this because of a provision of the Revised Statutes that "no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court." He would therefore, he said, sign a decree dismissing the bill, with costs.

Attorney Jere M. Wilson, for the complainant, Moore, said it was his purpose to submit an amended bill making further efforts to obtain an injunction.

"THE RAILROAD OF LOVE" TO RUN

The Charming Comedy Has Met with a Most Generous Reception on Its Revival at Daly's Theatre.

That the revival of "The Railroad of Love" at Daly's was a wise move has been shown by the steady line at the box office all this week. The first matinée of the favorite comedy, given yesterday afternoon, attracted a throng which was very suggestive of the old days when the "Love" series of plays at this theatre was the leading subject of discussion among playgoers. This is one of the best, if not the best, of that famous series, and the public is showing its appreciation of it in the most emphatic of all methods—by going to see it and applauding it heartily.

Even Mr. Daly was not prepared for the hearty reception that has been accorded this charming play. His intention in reviving the comedy was to limit its run to a week, and he announced the production of "The Orient Express" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed" for next Tuesday night. The warmth of the greeting that has been accorded "The Railroad of Love," however, and the fact that calls for seats for individuals and theatre parties have already been made far beyond the time originally fixed as the limit of the run, have decided him to change his plans, and the delightful play will be allowed to run so long as playgoers want it.

The revival is one of the best, from an artistic standpoint, ever made at Daly's. Ada Rehan looks prettier than ever as Cousin Val, and her acting of the part has lost none of its old-time charm. Her dresses, too, are marvels of the modiste's art, and have aroused a good deal of comment and admiration among women. Mr. Worthing's Lieutenant Everett is a polished performance, and has added greatly to the esteem in which this community holds his abilities, while Mrs. Gilbert and Mr. Lewis in their original parts of Eutycia Laburnam and Phenix Scuttleby are arousing the same enthusiasm as when the piece was first produced.

ACTOR BEERBOHM TREE ARRIVES

WHAT HE SAYS OF HIS PLANS DURING THE PRESENT TOUR.

Invited by Mrs. Cleveland and Others to Appear in Washington—Some of His Plays.

After talking for six years of a visit to this country, Beerbohm Tree finally arrived here yesterday on the Majestic.

There is almost as much curiosity to see him as there was to see Henry Irving when he first came over. In London and the English provinces Mr. Tree is as well known an actor, and in his own line is considered as great an actor, as Mr. Irving. His mannerisms are almost as marked. The comic newspapers delight in caricaturing him with long back hair and a standing pose that is peculiarly his own.

Mr. Irving is considered the best stage manager in England. Mr. Tree has the reputation of being incomparably the best "make-up" man and character actor.

The Majestic had a fine passage and sailed grandly into Quarantine about noon. Charles J. Abud, who, as the representative of the Abbey combination, will manage Mr. Tree's tour in this country, met the steamer on a tug. The party that went with him discovered Mr. Tree, wrapped in a long, warm ulster, walking up and down the saloon deck trying to get a look at the Liberty Statue and the Brooklyn Bridge. Mrs. Tree was with him, and Lionel Brough, who has been here before, was pointing out the sights. "Magnificent! superb!" exclaimed Mr. Tree.

This observation referred to the bridge, the statue, and everything else that he saw in the harbor. When Mr. Tree was ready to talk to reporters he remarked that he intended to remain only eleven weeks in this country. "We open," said he, "in New-York on Monday next with 'The Red Lamp' and 'The Ballad Monger.' This will be repeated on Tuesday. On Wednesday 'A Bunch of Violets' will be given. This programme will probably be repeated during the first week."

Mr. Tree has quite an extensive répertoire. He will also be seen in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Captain Swift," "Peril," "Hamlet," and "John-a-Dreams," the latter play being his latest London success. A great deal of controversy has been going on for some time past in the London papers about "John-a-Dreams."

After leaving Washington the company may go to Baltimore for a few days. Before he left London a banquet was given to Mr. Tree at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Charles Russell of Killowen presiding.

Among those who met Mr. Tree on the pier were Henry Neville, H. A. Pierson, and Mr. Cruikshank. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tree took part in the usual concert which was held on the Majestic for the benefit of the Sailors' Home. Mr. Tree gave two recitations, while Mrs. Tree sang. The actor is stopping at the Waldorf.

Curious Case of Skin Grafting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Skin grafting has proved successful in the case of Mrs. A. V. Fitzgerald of Sixty-ninth Street and Stewart Avenue, and she is rapidly recovering from burns feared at one time as likely to be fatal. She overturned a lamp on Oct. 4 last, and the blazing oil ignited her clothing, which burned the neck and breast. About 600 pieces of skin were taken by Dr. Webster from her husband, who at once offered himself, but he could not furnish enough. Capt. Wells of Company K, First Regiment, I. N. G., and his whole command, then offered themselves to their fellow-member, Mr. Fitzgerald, and many hundred pieces of skin so offered were utilized. The men's arms are still liberally speckled, but no ill effects have been noticed.

Caused a Fire in Two Studios.

The explosion of a lamp caused a fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning on the top floor of the five-story brownstone building at 835 Broadway. The flames extended to the fourth floor, where they were confined to the studios of George Brucke and Alfred Tunick. The studios were damaged to the extent of $1,000. The building was damaged $700.

POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

Mayor Strong's Suggestions Ignored by the Assembly.

THE MEASURE PASSED AS PRESENTED

The Limit of Time for Removals Retained at Four Months, and the Bill Rushed Through the House.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Assembly to-day passed the Lawson Power of Removal bill in the shape in which it was introduced Jan. 9, fixing the time allowed for removals at four months after the Mayor's inauguration. In the Senate, the Cities Committee reported the bill favorably, and it was sent to general orders. The proceedings in the House were interesting.

The Senate will no doubt pass the bill as the House did. Then, under the Constitution, Section 2, Article XII., a certified copy of the bill must be sent to Mayor Strong by the house in which it originated, to whom within fifteen days thereafter the Mayor shall return it. Under these proceedings, the sharp politicians who are running the Legislature in the interest of Mr. Platt can fight scientifically for delay.

The Assembly, as the branch of the Legislature closest to the people, acted promptly in passing the bill. The Senate, as the more conservative body, without a Republican from New-York City, controlled by Platt Republicans from up the State, who are not at all responsible to the citizens of New-York, proceeded to delay its progress, and accordingly confided it to general orders.

From the best information obtainable the future of the bill may be foretold as follows: The Mayor will return it to the Assembly with the certification that it will not be acceptable to the local authorities, unless the limit is extended from four to six months. Under these conditions the bill will be promptly returned to the Committee of Cities of the Assembly. Assuming therefore that the measure cannot be passed in the Senate before Tuesday of next week, as there will hardly be a quorum on Friday, and the bill, even if it is reached to-morrow, can only be advanced to third reading, the natural conclusion is that it will hardly reach the Governor before the latter part of next week. By scientific obstruction the Platt outfit in the Legislature can prevent its becoming a law before March 1, in the meantime trusting to chance and to opportunity to suspend over Mayor Strong's head legislation sufficiently exasperating and harassing to make existence almost unbearable.

When Mr. O'Grady of Rochester, Chairman of the Cities Committee of the House, reported the bill, Mr. Lawson, its introducer, made a motion that it be made a special order for Friday; but, under the skillful coaching of Leader Ainsworth of Oswego, Mr. Lawson moved an amendment that the speical order be fixed for 11:45 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Foley of New-York, the Democratic leader, had a great deal to say of the arbitrary course of the Republican majority. The bill was a matter of so much importance, he said, that the majority should not rush it through so rapidly. The Mayor of New-York was not in favor of the bill as it stood. Political exigencies demanded that the Republicans do this only for political reasons.

In answer to Mr. Foley's plea not to rush the bill through to-day, Mr. Ainsworth said there were times in the affairs of Governments when there was need of severe treatment. This was one of thos occasions. The minority, Mr. Ainsworth claimed, could not afford to stand in the position of opposing the measure. He amended the motion to make it a special order at 11:45, and made the hour for discussing it 12 o'clock.

The leader of the majority, (Mr. Ainsworth,) Mr. Hennessy said, reminded him of a Baptist preacher, but in one regard Mr. Ainsworth differed from a minister, and that was that whenever he gets close to the line of politics he seldom arises to the level of fact. Mr. Hennessy would vote for the bill, even if it did give to Thomas C. Platt just what he wanted. It was not the bill of the Committee of Seventy; it was not the bill of the Mayor. It was the measure, in disguise, of Mr. Platt, under the additional disguise of reform.

Continuing, Mr. Hennessy said that the whole purpose of the bill was to enable Mr. Platt to hold a club over the Mayor. Even Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy and Mr. Hornblower had asked for the amendment. It was the citizen of Tioga County who lives in New-York who pulled the wires and sent his little goblin winks and tiddledywinks into the room of the Committee on Cities. There they had winked, and the committee did their bidding. Some other tiddledywinks at one time went up through Columbia County. With them went Goblins Payn and Hackett and Ainsworth and Malby, and the cry was, "Fish! Fish or cut bait!" Then they did Fish. Even the great Howe came around and did the bidding of the spirits. Mr. Hennessy spoke of the large Democratic majority in New-York City, and said that as the Republicans wanted reform, he trusted they would vote for the Police Reorganization bill.

Mr. Ainsworth spoke sarcastically of Mr. Hennessy as a reformer. He was one, but was a little late at it. Last year Mr. Ainsworth had supported the bill, he said, and he was doing it again. Some people were reformers because they want reform, while others were reformers because they want to get in out of the rain. The recent election in New-York was not a Republican or a Democratic victory, but it was a victory of good government. If the citizen of Tioga County had Brought this about, all credit was due him. Mr. Hennessy had referred to the goblins. Some one had once written a little rhyme about the goblins getting you "if you don't watch out." The Democrats should take this to themselves. Mr. Ainsworth pleaded with the Democrats who were hesitating to vote for the bill and good government.

Mr. Conkling thought the bill should be made a special order for Friday.

Messrs. Miller, (Rep., New-York,) Pavey, (Rep., New-York,) and Nixon (Rep., Chautauqua,) favored the motion for a special order for 12:30, the last named charging the Democrats with deceit. They would, Mr. Nixon said, play to the galleries to the tune of reform. Mr. Donnelly opposed the motion, but the bill was made a special order.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Foley offered an amendment, giving Mayor Strong six months in which to make removals.

Messrs. Foley and Ainsworth discussed the amendment, but it was lost by a vote of 88 to 25. Mr. Ainsworth claiming that the amendment was made to delay the passage of the measure.

In answering Mr. Hennessy's charge that the Republicans were trying to make capital out of the situation in New-York, Mr. Ainsworth said he hoped the time would soon come when a strong man would arise in the Pennsylvania Legislature and move for the appointment of a Lexow committee that would accomplish as much in showing up the rottenness of the municipality of Republican Philadelphia as our Senate committee had shown existed in Democratic New-York. "Let us bury politics in this question," he cried. "Let us lay aside every feeling of partisanship."

Mr. Ainsworth moved the previous question, and the bill was passed by a vote of 102 yeas to 13 nays.

On the question of the adoption of Mr. Foley's amendment, extending the time to six months, five Republicans—Bell of Kings, Conkling, Lawson, Niles of New-York, and Cartwright of Delaware—voted with the Democrats. On the final passage of the bill thirteen Democrats voted in the negative, namely: Barry, Blake, Coughlin of Erie; Donnelly, Finn, Fitzgerald, Foley, Gleason, Hoffman, Le Fetra, Madden, McDermott, and Tobin. Five Democrats voted in the affirmative—Gallagher, Hennessy, McKeown of Kings; Kunzermann of New-York, and Staley of Schoharie.

SUBSTITUTE BILLS IN THE SENATE

A Long Discussion on the Disposal to be Made of Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate this morning confirmed the nominations of James B. Bailey of Dean's Corners, Seymour Rowley of Milton, Alfred Neely of Hermitage, and Jerome A. Lake of Groveland to be Loan Commissioners; Daniel D. Tomlinson of Batavia, Lee R. Sanborn of Sanborn, Andrew W. Skelly of Batavia, Sidney A. Sherwin of Batavia, A. H. Hoskins of Cowlesville, and Frank S. Wood of Batavia to be Trustees of the New-York State Institution for the Blind; Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam of Buffalo, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink of Watertown, Edward T. Mitchell of Yonkers, Mrs. Kate E. Jones of Ilion, Mrs. Annie Cleary of Rochester, Richard Curran of Rochester, Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols of New-York, Mrs. Ada G. Mohr of Brooklyn, and George H. Treadwell of Albany to be managers of the State Home for Aged Dependent Veterans and their wives, mothers, widows, and for army nurses.

The Governor sent in the nomination of George F. Yeoman of Rochester as manager of the State Industrial School, which was referred.

Attention was called to the condition of the Executive Mansion by Senator Mullin. He stated that it had been found that the mansion needed repairing, that the plumbing was out of order, and that the sewerage was in need of immediate attention. The building also contains very little furniture. About $20,000 is needed to repair and improve the mansion at once, and a bill for that purpose is to be introduced.

Senator O'Connor explained at length the desirability of promptly providing for a rearrangement of the judicial districts of the State according to the provisions of the new Constitution. It is desired to make the rearrangements without dividing any district, if possible, and to that end he proposed to introduce two bills, which he thought would solve the question.

When the order of third reading was reached there was a long discussion over an attempt to substitute an Assembly for a Senate bill and pass the same at once. Senator Cantor asserted that it could not be done under the constitutional provision requiring bills to lie on the desk for at least three days before final action. Senator O'Connor resisted this interpretation of the organic law.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton held that the substitution could be made. Senator Lexow protested that the question was too grave to be considered and settled off-hand, as it affected the legality of every substitute to a bill that might be passed. Senator Raines said that, as the Assembly bill had been on the desks three days and the Senate bill was identical, he believed the substitution was lawful.

Senator Cantor protested that this proposition placed the power in the hands of the Clerk to decide on legislation, as the Senators would have to rely on him to certify that bills were identical. He objected to haste in the matter, and renewed his protest that such action as was proposed was against the spirit of the Constitution and decent and orderly legislation. This aroused Senator O'Connor to recite considerable legislative history, and to twit Senator Cantor with having had far less regard for "decent and orderly legislation in the past."

Senator Cantor stated that his only object was to keep the Republican majority from making mistakes which would cause them to be repudiated by the people. He held that it was in the interests of decent legislation to require that bills to be substituted should at least be examined and acted upon deliberately.

The matter was finally settled by agreeing to refer substituted bills hereafter to the Committee on Engrossed Bills, to report as to their being identical.

On Senator Lexow's motion, the New-York City Bi-Partisan Police bill was recommitted to correct an error. He said the typewriter had left out the phraseology of the original act, and it would have to be reprinted. It was ordered reprinted and reported forthwith.

Senator Guy's bill, making the price of gas $1.25 in the "annexed district" of New-York City was the subject of much discussion. A vigorous effort was made to have it sent back to committee to give the gas companies a hearing. Senator Guy objected to having his bill "buried," and asked that amendments be made on the floor. He asked to amend by substituting 1,300,000 population for 800,000, which is the limit in the original bill as to population of the cities to which it applied. This was done and the bill ordered reprinted.

The Lexow Power of Removal bill was reported favorably and referred to Committee of the Whole.

Among the bills introduced to-day were these:

By the Finance Committee, appropriating $20,000 for repairs, alterations, furniture, and improved drainage for the Executive Mansion.

By Senator O'Connor, dividing the State into four judicial departments, as follows: 1. The County of New-York; 2. The counties in the second district, as at present; 3. The Counties in the present Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts; 4. The Counties in the present Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. After Jan. 1, 1896, there is to be an appellate division of the Supreme Court in each district, consisting of seven Justices in the first, and five in each of the other departments, to be designated by the Governor; also another bill of a similar purpose, but making the divisions thus: 1. The County of New-York; 2. Counties in present Second District; 3. Counties in present Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, together with Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer Counties; 4. Counties in present Seventh and Eighth Districts, together with the Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, and Oswego.

Next Week, the Poultry Show.

On Wednesday morning next the sixth annual exhibition by the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association will begin at the Madison Square Garden. There will be only four days of the show, as it is to close on Saturday night, but that is time enough to tire out the busy judges and the men who are to take care of over 3,000 birds, which Secretary Crawford has upon his entry lists. The association is generous. It gives thousands of dollars in regular prizes, and there are specials given by its friends and by various clubs. The competition is open to the world, and the notification of birds coming from abroad gives an additional interest to a show that is always popular. Nearly every State in the Union will be represented in the poultry classes. The Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, and Cochins will be shown in great numbers, and the fancy breeds will include some of the finest birds ever exhibited here or elsewhere. There are over 300 classes of pigeons, all filled. The breeding yards promise a fine display, and there will be enough incubators at work turning out the little feathered pets to supply all New-York with something pretty.

MAYOR STRONG BESIEGED

Temperance Workers Argue Against the Sunday Saloon.

THE MAYOR SEEKS A BETTER LAW

Present Regulations Create Crime and Criminals, He Says—One Woman Expresses Sorrow for Mr. Strong.

Mayor Strong told a company of temperance people, including ministers, laymen, and a number of women, yesterday that he had no faith whatever in the present excise laws, so far as Sunday observance was concerned; that they created crime and criminals, and if by his efforts a salutary change was made during his administration he would feel well satisfied.

"And," said the Mayor, "I never expect to occupy another office in this world if I live through my present term, and I want to do all of the good I can."

An incident of the conference was the action of Mrs. Grannis, who, upon discovering that Mr. Strong was not a communicant of any church, became very indignant, and told the Mayor she was very sorry for him. One or two old ladies in the group shook their heads very indignantly at the Mayor, and one woman broke down and wept when it was apparent that the Mayor was in favor of freer excise laws.

Mayor Strong's frank talk with the representatives of the liquor dealers last week was responsible for the visits paid to him yesterday by the delegation of the American Sabbath Union, Mrs. Grannis, and the other women. The Sabbath Union was represented by Col. Alexander S. Bacon, the Rev. H. K. Carroll of The Independent, the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, Secretary J. R. Knowles, and others. With Mrs. Grannis were Mrs. Dr. Keating, Mrs. Buchanan of the New-York Bible and Fruit Mission, Mrs. Everett Clapp, Mrs. S. Bourne, and several others.

The union's delegation was the first to arrive, but the women came soon afterward. Col. Bacon acted as spokesman for the union. In opening, he spoke as a representative of the National Society for the Preservation of the Sabbath, and said that the title of his society explained the object of the visit. The society favored the observance of the Sabbath not only on religious grounds, but also on social and economic grounds. The contest was between the American Sunday and the Continental Sunday. The Continental Sunday was worse for the working people than a working day—that is, the Continental Sunday of Paris. The Berlin Sunday meant seven days' work for six days' pay, and the working people did not want that.

If saloons, said the speaker, were allowed to keep open on Sunday, it will not be long before we have the Berlin Sunday in New-York. The commandment to keep holy the Sabbath day had never been amended to keep holy only half of it.

"We most emphatically request," said Col. Bacon, "that you shall not recommend any changes in the laws as they now are relative to the closing of the saloons on Sunday. We have no idea that these gentlemen would obey the law any better for one-half the day than for the whole of it. Policy should never be allowed to prevail against right in such a case. We ask that the example of this great city be not set for the rest of the country in relaxing laws, but that its face be set squarely against such relaxation."

Col. Bacon also remarked that the city's rulers recently had been bad, but that now it had a good ruler.

Secretary Knowles told the Mayor that his correspondents throughout the country were very anxious that the Mayor should oppose all Sunday opening.

The Rev. Dr. Payne said: "Mr. Mayor, we are all your friends, and we are all loyal to the law. We look to you as one who will enforce the laws as they now exist."

The Rev. Dr. Elmendorf of the Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem told of the effect of drink upon the poor people he visited, and urged strict enforcement of the present law.

Dr. Carroll of The Independent quoted Superintendent Byrnes as saying that twenty-five of the saloon keepers who were arrested last Sunday were sent to the island instead of being dismissed; that you couldn't get into a saloon next Sunday with a hammer. Dr. Carroll thought that what was necessary was enforcement of the law. William Irwin spoke in the same strain.

"Is Mrs. Grannis here?" asked the Mayor.

"I am," said a litle woman of middle age. Her voice was shrill and penetrating. She quickly took her place in the front row.

"I am glad to see you, Mrs. Grannis," said the Mayor. "You are interested in the Chickering Hall movement."

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Mayor. I won't detain you more than ten minutes."

"My time is yours until 5 o'clock," said the Mayor.

Mrs. Grannis then read her speech, in which she implored the Mayor not to allow the existing excise law to be changed. She said that the women present represented not only church societies, but the Woman's Temperance Union, the King's Daughters, and various other organizations.

"We solemnly protest against the Mayor of New-York consulting with liquor dealers in regard to revising the excise laws. We appeal to you as a church communicant and a stanch Republican to enforce the law as it now stands and prevent the awful woe we meet on all sides."

Mrs. Grannis laid great stress on her statement that the Mayor was a communicant, and, just as soon as he could get a word in, the Mayor said:

"Mrs. Grannis, I want to say a word to you. You said in your Chickering Hall speech, as you have said here, that I am a Church communicant. I do not want to sail under false colors. I do not want an honor that does not belong to me. I am not a communicant. I went to church with my mother from the time I was five years old until she passed away, and I attended the Episcopal Church regularly, but I have never partaken of the communion. I do not say this with gratification, but with regret. I never felt just like joining the Church. My wife and my daughter and my daughter's husband are communicants."

"Why," said Mrs. Grannis, "my evidence was two of the men in your own office, who told me that you were a communicant. I made inquiries about it. I did not believe it until then."

Mrs. Grannis was now quite indignant.

"Well, you are set right now," said the Mayor.

Mrs. Dr. Keating made a brief speech on the evils of intemperance, and urged the Mayor to close the saloons.

Mrs. Everett Clapp, Mrs. Buchanan of the Bible and Fruit Missions, Mrs. Bourne, who spoke for the pastor's wives, all argued against Sunday opening.

Mrs. Grannis said that if Mayor Strong had been an attendant at church since he was five years old she could not believe that he would ever permit the saloons to be open on Sunday. She said that the women had never worked so hard to elect a Mayor as they had to elect him.

"Yes, I suppose I belong to the women," said the Mayor. "You are not the first who has told me so. All of them who come to see me about schools or street cleaning tell me the same thing."

After some further discussion, the Mayor gave his views. The present Sunday law was, in his opinion, responsible for much of the crime and criminals. The Lexow investigation had shown this. It was the Mayor's purpose to reduce crime in this city, if he could possibly do so.

"I am going to see if a better law than the one we have can be established," he said. "I don't expect to do all that I would like to, but I am going to do the best I can, and I want your support. I shall be happy to have the co-operation of all you ladies and of every minister in bringing about a better state of things. I want to get all on a happy ground, where all will be contented. I want to get the retail liquor dealers on some ground that will please you and everybody."

"Are you in favor of a law that will close the saloons on Sunday?" asked Mrs. Grannis.

"I cannot answer that question now."

Then Mrs. Grannis was indignant.

"I had a great deal more faith in a politician who was a church communicant than in one who was not. I am very sorry for you, Mr. Mayor."

The Mayor bowed, the ladies started to move away, some of them shaking their heads. The Mayor invited them to call at any time. The doors would always be wide open to them.

The Rev. Dr. Payne also tried to get the Mayor to say that he would not be in favor of a law that would permit Sunday opening. The Mayor said that he would leave that matter to the Legislature. What he wanted was a law that could be strictly enforced.

After the interview some of the women crowded around the Mayor, some argued with him, and some thanked him for his courtesy. One told her own troubles, growing out of people who drank, and she began to weep.

COSTUMES DECLARED NOT NEW

Question of the Effects of the Kendals Before the Collector—What Mr. Frohman Says.

Collector Kilbreth yesterday notified Manager Daniel Frohman and William H. Kendal, the actor, that the costumes used in the play of "Lady Clancarty" were liable to be seized unless the customs duties thereon were at once paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, in Sept. 12 last, brought into this country, on the steamship Teutonic, sixteen baskets of theatrical costumes, seventeen cases of stage properties, and furniture for use in their plays. All these articles were entered free of duty under Paragraph 596 of the tariff law, which provides that if such theatrical accessories have been used abroad and a suitable bond is furnished for their export within a period of six months, the duty need not be paid. The goods in question were valued at £700, and the duty would have been $1,599.28.

Daniel Frohman and W. H. Kendal furnished a bond for twice that amount, and declared that the goods had actually been used before.

Appraiser Bunn told the Collector yesterday that the costumes used in "Lady Clancarty," on which the duty amounted to $1,906.26, were entirely new, and therefore dutiable.

As the Kendals will leave town for Boston on Sunday, the Collector immediately notified Mr. Kendal of what the Appraiser said. Capt. Riddle, business manager for the Kendals, hurried to the Collector's office for further information, and to explain that the costumes had been used in England.

Mr. Kendal would not discuss the matter last night until he had conferred with Manager Frohman.

Mr. Frohman was found at the Broadway Theatre by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"This matter doesn't worry me in the least," he said, "and you can be sure that the costumes will not be seized. These costumes have been used many times in England. They were relined before they were brought here. Even if they were new they are not dutiable, as they are tools of trade. Wilson Barrett and Manager Henderson of Chicago had that point settled when some of their costumes were seized under similar circumstances.

"I shall have a talk with Mr. Kendal and my lawyer to-morrow, and the matter will be explained, I think, to the satisfaction of the Collector.

MOURNERS TIPPED OVER A PRECIPICE

The Men Escaped Injury, but Two Women Were Probably Fatally Hurt.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—While the funeral escort of Peter Saladin was proceeding from the Emsworth Roman Catholic Church to the cemetery, the horses attached to a carriage occupied by Mrs. Stroup and Mrs. Wenhorse, daughters of Saladin, and their husbands, became unmanageable, and, with the carriage, plunged over a forty-foot precipice. Horses and carriage overturned several times, alighting in a brook at the bottom. Neither of the men was much injured. The women, however, were very seriously, perhaps fatally, hurt. They were taken to the home of Mrs. Wenhorse, and the funeral proceeded. A second carriage and its occupants narrowly escaped a similar experience.

The Home for Immigrant Girls.

The Home for Immigrant Girls, at 7 State Street, under the charge of Father Callaghan, of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, cared for 3,347 immigrant girls during 1894, of whom all but 72 were from Ireland.

This number would be doubled or trebled if account were taken of those who received advice and assistance at Ellis Island. On some occasions the accommodation of the mission was taxed to its utmost capacity in sheltering and providing for 130 immigrant girls over night. The institution is dependent solely on public charity. It is not merely a local charity. There is scarcely a State of the Union that does not receive its share of those whom the mission cares for. Those in charge of this work ask a generous support from the people.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Consul at Ruatan, Honduras—J. Eugene Jarnigan of South Carolina.

Army—Lieut. Col. James S. Casey, First Infantry, to be Colonel; Major John H. Patterson, Third Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. F. M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Major; First Lieut. A. A. Auger, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

For Pension Disbursements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent a requisition to the Secretary of the Treasury for $12,575,000 to pay quarterly pensions, to be distributed at the following pension agencies: Topeka, Kan., $3,600,000; Philadelphia, $1,825,000; New-York City, $1,650,000; Louisville, Ky., $1,000,000; Knoxville, Tenn., $1,800,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $2,700,000.

DEATH OF DR. A. L. LOOMIS

A Short and Fatal Attack of Pneumonia.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICAL SCIENCE

His Studies of Pulmonary Diseases Won for Him an International Reputation—Funeral Services on Saturday.

Prof. Alfred Lebbeus Loomis, M. D., LL. D., one of the best-known physicians of this city, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at his home, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street.

He had been sick since last Sunday evening, when the symptoms of acute lobar pneumonia were developed.

Prof. Loomis was born in Bennington, Vt., on June 10, 1831. He was graduated at Union College in 1851. Soon after leaving college he came to this city, and studied medicine under Dr. Willard Parker, and in 1853 he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then became assistant physician to the charity hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands. Two years later Dr. Loomis established himself in general practice in this city, giving particular attention to the study of pulmonary diseases. He was regarded as a high authority in their treatment, and achieved an international reputation as a diagnostician in this branch of medical science.

Dr. Loomis became Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital in 1860, and retained that position until his death. He was Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island from 1860 to 1875 and to Mount Sinai Hospital from 1870 to 1880.

Dr. Loomis was lecturer on physical diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1862 to 1865, and was then made Adjunct Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of the City of New-York. He was appointed Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the same institution in 1867, and held that chair continuously until his death.

A friend of the university gave $100,000 to the medical department through Dr. Loomis in 1886 for the purpose of building and equipping a laboratory to be known as the Loomis Laboratory, which is now located at 414 East Twenty-sixth Street. It is conceded to be one of the finest and most complete establishments of its kind in the United States.

Prof. Loomis was a member of many medical societies in this country and in Europe. He had been President of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, the New-York Pathological Society, the New-York Academy of Medicine, the American Climatological Society, and the New-York County Medical Society.

He was at the time of his death consulting physician to the Charity Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, and the Northern, Northwestern, and De Milt Dispensaries, and the Outdoor Poor Department of Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Loomis was the author of many medical works, which are of great value to the profession. His works on the "Diagnosis and Practice of Medicine" are used as textbooks in many of the medical colleges in the United States and in Europe. Among the books of which Dr. Loomis was the author, and which are regarded as standard works among the medical profession, are "Lessons in Physical Diagnosis," (1868,) "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart, and Kidneys," (1876,) "Lectures on Fevers," (1882,) "Diseases of Old Age," (1882,) and "A Textbook of Practical Medicine," (1884.) Besides these works, which were all published in this city, Dr. Loomis was a frequent contributor to the medical journals and reviews.

Dr. Loomis was twice married. He married his first wife, Miss Sarah Patterson, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1858. They had two children—Dr. Henry P. Loomis and Mrs. J. D. Prince. After he had been a widower for some years Dr. Loomis married Mrs. Annie Morris Prince.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday at 10 West Thirty-fourth Street. The arrangements were not completed yesterday.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ORGANIZE

The State Horticultural Society in Session at Rochester.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Delegates from the various State Agricultural Societies met this afternoon to organize for mutual benefit. They elected officers as follows: President—George Wilbur of Oneonta; Vice President—A. H. Pierson of Trumansburg; Secretary—George B. Harmon of Brockport; Treasurer—D. C. Dow of Cobleskill; Executive Committee—D. H. Trimble of Palermo, C. Winston of Greene, and E. A. Fay of Potsdam.

It was decided that any society was eligible that had within the last three years paid $1,000 annually in premiums, exclusive of those for trotting.

ROCHESTER,

SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS

Mr. Dingley Suggests Killing the Whole Herd at Once.

TO SAVE AMERICAN SELF-RESPECT

Wretched Failure of the Paris Tribunal Rules to Save Seals from Extermination by Poachers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Democrats and Republicans in the House agree that the Paris arbitration was a failure in so far as it pretended to find a way to preserve the fur-bearing seals of Bering Sea, and the proposition made to-day by Mr. Dingley for the extermination of the seal herds of the Pribilof Islands appears to meet with general acceptance as the only effective course for this country to adopt to save its self-respect and its money.

Mr. Dingley created a deep impression when he took the floor after the Clerk had read the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to his resolution of inquiry made last December. He called the attention of the House to the unimpeachable testimony which had just been laid before it of the utter failure of the regulations of the Bering Sea Tribunal to save the fur-seal herds of Alaska from destruction at the hands of the pelagic sealing fleet which has its chief rendezvous in Victoria, B. C. The slaughter, so immense this year, under the license of the Paris articles, will be far greater next season, because only twenty-five or twenty-six vessels out of the combined American and Canadian fleet of ninety-seven vessels really entered Bering Sea properly outfitted with spears and spearmen for the work in that water. Next August and September, if the Paris regulations are not canceled, the entire fleet will be up there fully equipped with spearmen, and the shameful slaughter of breeding and small seals will be vastly increased over the large number so killed last season.

Mr. Dingley also declared, in response to an interrogatory from Mr. Reed, that it was true that this work of the Paris Tribunal was not only a wretched failure in itself in so far as saving the fur-seal herd from ruin was concerned, but, in addition to this, was the humiliating fact that this country, had fastened upon it the burden of an immensely increased bill for a naval patrol of Bering Sea and the North Pacific over the cost of the modus vivendi of 1891, which was comparatively inexpensive to maintain, and did vastly better for the purpose of protecting the seals. The fleet required to enforce the absurd Paris regulations consisted of nine United States vessels and one British gunboat last year. It cost the United States at least $300,000 in coal, supplies, repairs, &c., and all to no end whatever, except to stupidly "hold the bag" for the Canadian hunters. This country did not get any seals from the islands, and may never get any more unless it resorts to killing female seals, as the pelagic hunters do.

This was the disgraceful outcome of the Harrison-Blaine Bering Sea management, a mortifying defeat at each and every point, carried over to Paris, simply because that management was dishonest from the very outset of its conduct of the case up to the hour it sat down with its lawyers and "experts" at Paris, in February, 1893. Men pleaded with Blaine and Harrison early in 1890, and again in 1891, and begged them to withdraw the idle claims of jurisdiction in the open waters of Bering Sea, claims which only made the English public fighting mad, which the best American lawyers, like Edmunds, in the Senate, declared untenable. These men were urged to waste no time in the false assumption of a property right in a wild animal, and, above all, were begged to be honest in behalf of the seals, in spite of the fact that "Steve" Elkins wanted to slaughter them more indecently on land than the indecent open-water sealers could kill the animals.

But the controlling men, continued Mr. Dingley, ably indorsed by "Charlie" Foster in the Treasury Department, had more concern for Contractor Elkins than they had for the seals, and were willing that he should go to the islands with a secret permit to kill 60,000 seals, in the Spring of 1891, in spite of the fact that, only four days before giving Elkins this shameful license, Blaine had offered to stop all killing on the islands if the British Government would check its subjects in Bering Sea. This scandalous job was exposed in these columns April 23, 1891, and followed up, and it was finally vetoed May 3 by Harrison, who did not dare to shoulder the infamy of it. This Bering Sea case of the American Government could not end otherwise than it did. Begun in frauds, it was carried forward to the end, not as an honest, manly claim should be, but as something which required secrecy, cunning, and smartness to execute. A low pettifogging standard for action being thus ordered by Harrison and Blaine, it soon reduced the dignity and integrity of the American case at Paris to zero.

Mr. Dingley directed the attention of the House to the fact that the situation of the sealing business did not permit of any more delay in the matter of securing at once from Great Britian an amendment of the absurd and costly Paris regulations. There was no excuse for delay now at the State Department in making this demand, for the situation was one that insisted on that demand and a speedy answer. If this was not forthcoming, then he declared that self-respect left the American Congress only one thing to do—and that was to pass a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to kill every seal as it should haul out on the islands next Summer, salt down the skins, and sell them at proper intervals for the benefit of the public Treasury, which was now being robbed of their value under the license of the Paris tribunal. In this way at least $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 of public property could be saved, and the miserable business wound up speedily forever.

Mr. Dingley then introduced a bill authorizing the Secretery of the Treasury to forthwith kill and secure the skins of the whole Alaska herd on the seal islands, sell them from time to time, and convert the proceeds into the Treasury. The second section authorizes the President to suspend the execution of the act whenever Great Britain shall unite with this country in regulations that will, in his judgment, protect the Alaskan seal herds. The bill and Secretary Carlisle's letter were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It is safe to say that if Great Britain does not at once refuse the demands of the greedy Canadian sealers and do what is decent with this country in saving this shamefully-hunted fur seal herd of Alaska from destruction, the Canadians will never make another sealing trip into Bering Sea or along the northwest coast after this Summer.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S FIGURES

The Facts Upon Which Mr. Dingley Based His Address in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — The report which Secretary Carlisle sent to the House to-day, in reference to the Dingley resolution, gives the following detailed figures:

From information compiled from official sources, 121,143 seals were killed by pelagic sealers during last year. Of this number, 55,686 were taken from the so-called Alaska seal herd, in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, and 55,621 from the coasts of Japan and Russia, leaving 6,836 undetermined. Ninety-five vessels were employed, 60 belonging to Great Britain and 35 to the United States. The total number of seals killed in 1894 exceeds the amount of skins entered by 20,000.

The figures show an unprecedented increase over preceding years in the number of seals killed by pelagic sealers, both in American and Asiatic waters. A significant fact in this connection is the great number of dead pups found on the seal islands last season, which presumably died of starvation, their mothers having been killed at sea. The agent on the Island of St. Paul reported the number of dead pups counted on the accessible portion of the rookeries at 12,000. He estimated upon this count a total of 20,000 dead pups upon this island from this cause alone.

The Secretary's answer to the first inquiry is, therefore, that the operation of the articles of the Bering Sea tribunal for the regulation of the fur seal industry of Alaska has not resulted in saving the fur seal herd from that destruction which those articles were intended to prevent.

The sex of the seals killed by pelagic sealers during the last year is estimated as follows: American catch—Males, 5,000; females, 15,976; pups and sex unknown, 7,020. British catch in Bering Sea—Males, 11,725; females, 14,002. All facts point to a speedy extermination unless the present regulations enacted in the award of the Paris tribunal are changed at an early date so as to afford a greater measure of protection to seal herds.

The lessees of the islands, according to the provisions of their contract, are to pay, on or before April next, $214,298. The aggregate expenses of last season are stated at $198,554, exclusive of salaries of the official force of the island and the pay of the officers employed in the Revenue Marine Service. Suits are now pending against the North American Commercial Company, the lessees of the Pribilof Islands, for $132,187, covering the season of 1893.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES

Business Transacted in a Year, with the Resources and Liabilities of the Corporations.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—From the reports of trust companies doing business under the laws of New-York made to the State Superintendent of Banking on Dec. 31, 1894, these abstracts are taken:

Resources—	Mercantile.	Farmers' Loan and Trust.	Central.	New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.	Brooklyn.	New-York Security and Trust Co.	United States.	People's (Brooklyn).	State.	Knicker-bocker.	Metro-politan.
Bonds and mortgages	$527,393	$765,800	$180,224	$1,432,234	$848,000	$279,500	$2,388,671	$841,375	$20,000	$223,500	$201,000
Stock investments	4,777,085	7,928,808	5,014,789	12,182,141	2,905,732	3,154,934	2,735,468	3,983,700	2,240,389	3,025,306	2,336,762
Loans on collaterals	17,412,965	13,590,066	17,616,862	4,471,662	6,879,297	4,296,804	3,046,963	2,967,149	3,539,639	4,561,606	4,782,325
Real estate	117,616	1,000,000	4,203,610	4,237,526	1,121,791		2,293,967	1,085,856	2,281,791		850,000
Cash items	7,005,190	8,250,115	6,327,042	3,273,078	4,553,401	1,121,791	1,153,384	1,085,856	864,794		1,000,000
Loaned on personal securities	1,246,698	926,500	330,800	6,473,302		821,398	39,000	430,369	31,490		73,333
Other assets	970,151	429,542	301,174	508,307	83,886	90,218	84,329	84,078	172,092		73,389
Total	$32,837,922	$32,861,833	$30,634,001	$28,677,672	$14,102,666	$12,921,456	$11,171,621	$8,509,867	$8,952,525	$8,946,698	$8,832,526
Liabilities—											
Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000	4,250,000	5,511,795	290,000	1,290,000	1,514,339	700,000	900,000	500,000	1,014,672	1,014,672
Undivided profits	117,616		34,029	34,029	290,000	190,853	338,047	90,000	375,175	483,173	483,173
General deposits		27,501,352	15,540,091	8,969,270	9,190,413	9,041,369	3,046,963	4,335,386	6,625,707	3,451,022	6,760,333
Deposits in trust	28,600,516		7,961,268	1,120,212	1,097,466		3,046,963	1,141,514	375,206	1,919,810	57,621
Other liabilities	720,793	106,786	320,858	222,616	119,247	29,419	39,000	141,514	375,206	64,693	
Total	$32,837,922	$32,861,433	$30,634,001	$28,677,672	$14,102,666	$12,921,456	$11,171,621	$8,509,867	$8,852,587	$8,832,526	$8,832,526
Profits for year	1,106,270	1,493,519	1,483,519	1,025,649	804,303	681,611	378,967	498,175	387,761	313,571	304,458
Profits declared	917,656	1,106,270	1,106,270	697,000	590,780	590,780	180,000	380,000	180,000	45,000	90,000
Deposits with interest	21,732,272	22,725,080	20,130,988	9,450,000	9,580,780	7,350,000	6,000,000	4,250,000	5,250,000	6,664,113	6,450,333
Rate of interest, per cent	3	2 to 4	1 to 5	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 3	2 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3

BRISK DAY FOR WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Throngs of Fashionable People Call Upon the "Cabinet" Ladies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The clear, crisp weather to-day brought out crowds of people, who made the rounds of Cabinet calls, and not before this season has there been so lively an afternoon in Washington society. All the ladies of the Cabinet circle were assisted by many handsomely-dressed women, and received from 3 till 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Lamont was assisted by Mrs. I. Devin Warner of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. George F. Dimmick of New-York, Mrs. Frank Goodyear of Buffalo, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Stotsenburg, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Charles Tracey, Miss Steele, Miss Hopkins, Miss Willard, Miss Sheridan, Miss Gilmore, and Mrs. Woods.

Mrs. Gresham was assisted by Mrs. Charles Spalding of New-York, Mrs. Hazen, and Mrs. McCammon.

Mrs. Carlisle, as usual, had a lot of pretty girls with her.

Mrs. Olney, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Bissell, and Miss Morton held crowded receptions.

Female College to be Sold.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The buildings occupied by the Bordentown Female College, at Bordentown, are advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday, Feb. 2, to satisfy a mortgage for $10,242. This school has stood high in the rank of educational institutions since its founding, in 1851, by the Rev. Dr. John H. Brakeley. In 1875 it passed into the hands of the Rev. William C. Bowen, and since his death has been conducted by his widow.

Gets a Texas State Office.

From The Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.

Mr. John R. Mobley of Waco, who failed of confirmation to a Federal office because of publications touching Senator Coke and ex-Senator Reagan, has been appointed Superintendent of the public buildings and grounds at Austin.

APPROPRIATION CUT DOWN

The Sundry Civil Bill Makes Heavy Reductions.

NEW LEGISLATION IS PROPOSED

The Sugar Duty Repeal Bill—Covert's Copyright Bill Favorably Reported—Bryan's One-Term Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Nearly all of the session of the House to-day was occupied in consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. About half of it was disposed of when the House adjourned.

The bill as reported carries a total of $88,540,721.50, being $7,843,093.53 less than the estimates submitted, and $4,286,945.95 less than the total of the bill for the current year. New legislation proposed in the bill was as follows:

Authorizing contracts in whole or in part for the Post Office at Allegheny, Penn.; Appraiser's warehouse at New-York, (limit of cost increased to $1,050,000;) Post Office and Court House at San Francisco.

Making the salary of surfmen in the Life-Saving Service who enlist for more than eight and a half months a year, or to fill vacancies, $60 a month.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to procure cases for the medals awarded at the Columbian Exposition, and to print in the diplomas names of persons to whom they were awarded.

Authorizing the lighting of the Capitol by electricity.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive from the Gettysbury Memorial Association the 700 acres of ground held by it for a national park, and to pay the debts of the assocaition, $2,000.

Forbidding railroads to enter upon any right of way to a national cemetery or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed or maintained thereon by the United States.

Making all bequests, donations, or funds held for or on account of the National Soldiers' Homes subject to the general laws relating to the public fund.

Transferring to the Department of Justice the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and appropriating $125,000 for the maintenance of public convicts therein.

THE SUGAR-DUTY REPEAL BILL.

A Special Order May Be Necessary to Pass It Through the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The bill repealing the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar imported from countries paying an export duty, reported from the Ways and Means Committee last week, will be called up to-morrow unless it be decided to withhold its consideration another day in order that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which will come up this afternoon, may first be disposed of.

The bill is expected to provoke considerable discussion. Some of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee believe that the debate may become so general and give evidence of being so long protracted as to necessitate an order from the Committee on Rules definitely fixing the time when a vote shall be taken.

COVERT'S COPYRIGHT BILL.

It Is Favorably Reported from the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Patents to-day ordered favorably reported the bill of Mr. Covert of New-York, amending the statute relating to copyrights, so as to provide that the total sum to be recovered in any action or actions hereafter brought under this statute shall not, for any one infringement, issue, or edition, exceed double the value of the painting, drawing, article, &c., infringed upon, copied, issued, or edited in violation of law.

One-half of the damages awarded in such suits, according to the bill, is to go to the proprietors of the copyright and the remaining half to the Government.

The change in the law was advocated by members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Bryan's One-Term Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House committee on the election of the President and Vice President to-day ordered Mr. Donovan to make a favorable report on Mr. Bryan's joint resolution to amend the Constitution so that "after January, 1898, no person once elected to the Presidency shall be eligible to election to that office to succeed himself."

Would Increase the Beer Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington,) to-day offered in the Senate an amendment (in the shape of a substitute) to the "pop-gun" Tariff bill which places coal on the free list, increasing from April 1 next the tax on beer from $1 to $2 per barrel.

DRIFTS AND FLOODS INTERRUPT TRAVEL

Many California Towns Cut Off from the Outside World.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Snowstorms are still raging on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad between Sissons and Dunsmuir, with no signs of abatement. Three hundred men are attempting to clear the track, assisted by powerful rotary plows, but they make little or no progress. Another avalanche has occurred at Soda Springs, and the work of clearing the track there has for a long time been abandoned.

Napa City is inundated, and neither trains nor boats can reach there to-day.

The towns of Woodland and Tehama are flooded, and trains have stopped running to those places.

Yreka is cut off from the outside world.

A large force of men has left this city for Dunsmuir, with steam force pumps, to sluice off the tracks.

The town of Guerneville, Sonoma County, is more than half under water, and communication by telephone is cut off. Over a dozen families had to flee to the uplands, saving nothing but their lives.

It is reported that a number of bridges are down in the northern part of Sonoma County, and railway travel is completely interrupted.

IN MEMORY OF PROF. MERRIAM.

Service to be Held by Former Associates in Columbia.

A service will be held in the Columbia College chapel to-morrow morning in memory of Prof. Augustus C. Merriam, who died in Athens, Greece, last Saturday.

The professors of the Schools of Arts and Philosophy will assemble in Hamilton Hall. From here they will march to the college chapel, arrayed in cap and gown, accompanied by the members of the university council with President Seth Low at their head. The college Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Van de Water, will conduct the services, which will last from 9:30 to 10:30.

President Low, Prof. Henry Drisler, late Dean of the School of Arts, and a number of professors connected with the department in which Prof. Merriam was senior professor, will make addresses.

In respect to their late professor, all exercises in the Schools of Arts and Philosophy will be suspended during the hours of service.

Chastised but for Their Good.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Monday morning is becoming a blue Monday for politicians; for the ministers' meetings no longer discuss the hexateuch, but how to reform the cities.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as chambermaid and assist with fine washing; first-class city reference. Apply, Wednesday, at 244 West 20th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAITress.—By a young Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By German Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing; private family. 292 1st Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children; personal reference. 226 East 59th St.; Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid in a private family; best city references. 304½ East 88th St., Gustafson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; together or separate; one as chambermaid and laundress; other as waitress; best city references. K. H., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to attend children and assist with chamberwork; good references. 17 West 42d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid; assist with children and plain sewing; seven years' last reference. 408 West 53d St.; ring Fox's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 151 East 86th St., Laurssan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. 221 East 47th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; understands dressmaking. 715 Park Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Irish girl; last employer can be seen. Call, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 141 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good city reference. 405 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. 301 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing. J. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly competent; city reference. E. E., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, willing young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 140 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do laundry work or waiting. 167 East 112th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Quinn, 244 East 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; in small private family. 240 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with children. Competent, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Can furnish best city reference. E. L. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; no waiting. 440 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid. 167 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family. Janitor, 213 West 67th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; private family; or would do general housework; city or country; has good experience; best city reference. Call, two days, at 2,456 2d Av., near 125th St., one flight stairs. Lynea.

COOK.—By good French cook; very sober, economical, with first-class references; perfect bread baker; in private family; no objection to the country; no washing. 49 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish woman; excellent cook; arranges dinners and luncheons in style; understands both fine and plain cooking thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Helen, Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress and excellent baker, a permanent place short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. 212 West 27th St., grocery store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 824 3d Av., top floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do plain washing; best city or personal references. Call, Monday, 432 West 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; city references. Call, two days, G. L., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class French cook; wife as assistant in kitchen or as first-class laundress; the best city reference. Call, for one week, 1,307 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; all branches of English and French cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; do plain washing and ironing in small private family; four years' personal references. 173 East 77th St., Harmon's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business in all branches; city or country; very best reference. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; speaks English; with or without kitchenmaid; competent in all her duties; wages, $35. E., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman in a private family; understands good family cooking; assist with washing; good city reference. M. L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing; city reference. A. B., 508 West 28th St., care Peterson.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish girl as cook and laundress; small American family; good references; wages, $18; city or country. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

COOK.—By an experienced cook to go out by the day; take full charge of dinner parties; understands all branches of cooking; best of reference. 241 East 41st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and to assist with washing, or cook and to do washing, in small family; good city reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook in private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references. 855 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking; good references. 962 6th Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By an English cook; five years' and eight months' good city reference; private family. J. Phillips, 452 West 47th St., two days.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; best city reference. 310 West 49th St., janitor's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as cook and laundress; good references. Immediate, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as competent cook in a private family; city references. W. W., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman, thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; best city reference. J. L., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; good baker; good city references. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; has city reference; wages, $25. 201 East 42d St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands housekeeping in all its branches; first-class city reference. C. S. Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By cook and baker in private family; best city references. 544 West 44th St., basement.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; good cook and assist with washing and ironing in small private family; city reference. 328 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 256 West 15th St., tailor's store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook; laundress; personal city reference. 209 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; boarding house preferred. 145 West 51st St. Cahill.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron. 305 East 24th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman; will be disengaged last of the week. H. L., 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By competent English cook in a private family. 50 Washington Court, University Place.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman. 154 Sullivan St., front house. M. T.

COOK.—By excellent cook, with best city references; no washing. 152 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. Bertha, 440 West 58th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated, refined, and competent, as companion or housekeeper; first-class reference. 108 West 55th St.; elevator boy.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out washing or do any kind of housework. Mrs. Wright, 303 East 61st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; is disengaged the first two days in the week; good reference. A, C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; wishes more customers; go out by day, or at home; reasonable; two days. A. L., 176 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 30th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Going out of business; a first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer; street and evening gowns the very latest; wishes a few more engagements by the day; best of city reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent French dressmaker engagements by the day; terms reasonable; references. Mme. Noel, 249 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; understands all kinds of sewing. Dressmaker, Box 20, 650 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; French; wishes to go out by the day in private families; very best references and finest work. M. Coyrel, 23 East 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; a few more engagements by the day in private family. 171 East 91st St.; ring fourth bell, right.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated, competent North German; teaches and takes entire charge of children; American family; very best reference. S. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian governess or companion to a lady; speaks English; good references. C. B., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to GROWING CHILdren.—By a refined Englishwoman; speaks French fluently; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; four years' undeniable reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten, taking entire charge of children from three years on; best references. F. B., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable young girl; four months in the country; to do housework; willing. 305 East 63d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl whose family has gone traveling would like housework or work by the day; neat sewer; good references. 308 East 24th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, 17, in a small family; can speak German and English. 270 West 36th St., grocery store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in a small private family; Boston reference. 247 East 30th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as general housework; best reference. 206 East 90th St., near 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework in small private family. 341 East 32d St., one flight.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly understands her duties; good seamstress; speaks English; willing to travel; with a Christian family; best city references. Miss France, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in her duties; experienced hairdresser; prefers to travel to Europe; never seasick; best city reference. P. D., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; seamstress; competent packer; like travel, best city reference. Address Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., 92 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker, seamstress; competent packer; like travel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced North German; excellent hairdresser; neat seamstress; take full charge of wardrobe; city reference. A. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By experienced middle-aged Englishwoman as maid or nurse to elderly lady or invalid; has some hospital experience; would assist with household duties; good sewer; good city reference from last employer. M. M., 335 West 14th St., two days.

MAID.—I would like to find a situation for my maid; she has been with me over five years, is a good hairdresser and first-class seamstress. Call or address, present employer's, Ellen, 20 East 62d St.

MAID.—By a refined Englishwoman; graduate masseuse; can dispose of a few hours daily; would act as maid or walk out with ladies; good hairdresser; highest personal references given. A. K., 166 West 23d St.

MAID.—French; speaks fluent English; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker and packer; best references. Delta, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent maid to growing children; is good seamstress; best city reference; wages, $20. G. T., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; with best of city reference; willing to assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to a short distance in the country. 426 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with any other work; references. M. F., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 234 West 30th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as good laundress; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; will assist in other work; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent girl, three days' work a week; good laundress; would do other work; in private family; references. Sheils, 135 West 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; three and a half years' city reference. L. H., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; excellent shirt and collar ironer; understands all branches of laundry work; best personal city reference 38 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference. 232 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city references. C. M., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; is an excellent skirt ironer; would assist with other work; city or country. Laundress, 136 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. Call, all week, at 317 East 24th St. Mrs. Bahr.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. K. E., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best references from last employer. A., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; will assist with chamberwork; best city references. 107 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as excellent laundress in a private family. 133 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family. 235 East 89th St., ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as second laundress in private family. 157 East 27th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby from birth; city or country; four years' reference. 216 East 45th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to an infant; to take entire charge; good references. 220 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse, or young children; good seamstress; can sterilize milk; willing and obliging; best reference; wages, $20. L. W., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; best city reference; two years' from her last place; entire charge if necessary. 416 West 51st St., second floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse for a child two years old; four years' references. 5 West 50th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By young woman, hospital trained, engagement as nurse attendant; good references. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young girl; entire charge of baby from birth; best personal reference; city or country. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse to go South; city reference. M. C., care Mrs. Martin, 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. M., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant; experienced; to take charge of infant or young children; good reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—By competent North German person as nurse to grown children; American family; first-class references given. 124 West 58th St.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; very obliging. Miss Rosa, care Mrs. Meyer, 328 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By young English girl as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; good references. G. R., 39 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By English Protestant as child's nurse; neat sewer; personal city reference; willing to travel. 956 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German-American; for one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged, well-educated Protestant as nurse for growing children; willing to assist with other work; no cards. Call, at former employer's, before 1, 330 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse to an infant or grown children; assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. M. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take full charge of infant; first-class city reference; no objection to country. French, 222 West 35th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By competent parlormaid and assist in pantry, or as chambermaid and wait on

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Less Active and Prices Again Lower.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher — Provisions Depressed—Cotton Easier—Coffee Lower.

The cables reported lower markets abroad and the grain markets here were in sympathy during the early trading, but a better feeling was noticed later in the day and a slight gain reported in wheat, while corn and oats showed substantial advances, based principally on a reported cold wave at the West, with some advance there at the close. Wheat established a new low record for May by selling down to 59 7-16c. Provisions were very much depressed, with grain and the West, but rallied a little near the close. Cotton lost a few points through local realizing, and coffee was lower and moderately active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58¼@	58½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	40½@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.60 @	2.75
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.60 @	12.50
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	11.25
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	23
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened steady, but declined ⅝@¾c on easier cables, weak West, local liquidation, and a reported small failure at Chicago; prices rallied ⅛@¼c on local covering, and closed firm at ⅝@¾c loss for the day, with a moderate trade. May made a new low record by 1-16c. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,608,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 196,000 bushels afloat and in Canada, and the world's visible decreased 1,246,000 bushels, but failed to have any influence on the market. Spot was in fair export demand at ½c decline, with the close firm. Sales: 147,000 bushels, including to shippers, 10,000 bushels choice red Winter, on private terms; 40,000 bushels do, to arrive, at 3½c over May, delivered; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 4,000 bushels do at 59¾c, free on board, store, and 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1¾@1¾c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 60¼c, delivered. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 59½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62⅝c. Clearances hence, 160,187 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 247,870 bushels. Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 116,031 bushels; in the interior, 217,525 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@¼c on easier cables, local liquidation, weaker West, and an increase of 1,199,000 bushels east of the Rockies, as reported by Bradstreet's; advanced ½c on a reported cold wave in the West with better markets there, and closed firm at ¼@⅝c advance, with a moderately active trade. Spot was dull at ¼@¾c advance, and closed firm. Sales: 105,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) for export, at ½c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 48⅝c, delivered; 10,000 bushels steamer, yellow, at 48¼c, elevator, and 75,000 bushels No. 2 white, to arrive, on private terms. Receipts, 8,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 142,612 bushels; in the interior, 300,281 bushels. Clearances hence, 572 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 2,641 bushels.

OATS—Contracts lost ⅛c with the West, advanced ⅜@¾c on Bradstreet's report of 846,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, late strength at the West, and local covering, closing firm at ¾c gain, with a moderate trade. Spot were firm and in moderate demand, at ¼c decline. Sales, 68,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 35½@36c for 12,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 36¼c; No. 3 do, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34c for 33,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 36@40c for 18,000 bushels. Receipts, 32,550 bushels; exports none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.... @	58½
February	....	.... @	58⅝
March	175,000	59 @59⅝	59¾
May	2,730,000	59 7-16@60¼	59¾
June	....	.... @	59⅝
July	120,000	59 15-16@60⅛	60
August	470,000	60 @60½	60
Total	3,895,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	25,000	49 @49¼	49½
February	30,000	49 @49½	49½
May	420,000	49 @49½	49¼
July	....	.... @....	49¾
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.... @....	33¼
February	25,000	33 @33½	33½
May	50,000	33¾@33⅞	33⅞
No. 2 white—			
January	....	.... @....	36
February	10,000	35½@36	36
March	10,000	36 @36½	36½
Total	95,000		

FLOUR—The general market is easier, but the weakness fails to bring out buyers, and the day's business was confined to about 5,800 bbls, all in car lots. Arrivals, 6,385 bbls and 3,238 sacks; exports, 6,684 bbls and 19,072 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,183 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.... @	Nominal.
Supers	.... @	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.35
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.60@ 2.75
White wheat str'ts	.... @	2.80@ 2.90
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	2.90@ 3.20
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.20@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	.... @	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	.... @	.... @ 3.25
City No. 2	.... @	.... @ 2.40
City supers	.... @	.... @ 2.30
City fine	.... @	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	.... @ ....
Supers	Nom'l	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nom'l	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Less active and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and weak. We quote: Flour at $1.50 bid and $1.65 asked, on spot and $1.65 to arrive; 53½@56c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian, nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and weak. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.00@$3; white do, $3; brewers, meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 90@93c for Western and 98@99c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered in car lots, and 56@57c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@66c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, 0'29@23.50 per ton in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Trading in clover continues slack, with prices unsettled and easy. For No. 1 the is asked, while for fancy 10c is held. Timothy, $3.75@4c, nominal, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Is under marked dullness and depression. There is no trouble in buying at a decline, but the difficulty is in finding a market for supplies, either to exporters or refiners. The prolonged holding-off of important buying interest is one reason for the weakness, but the steady breaking of the prices of lard and its unsatisfactory position, by reason chiefly of the depressed speculation in grain, is the chief cause of the general inaction and want of confidence. The weakness is extending over the South; the mills have sold crude, in bulk, at 18c, a decline of 1c, while there are further offers to sell at that price, and from near coast sections, although to 19c is asked by many of the mills. There were sales of 5 tanks at 18c, and other buying at that price will be done before night. Crude, in barrels, is offered at 23c, and 100 bbls obtained at that. Prime yellow was under refusal at 27½c for two or three lots on the dock, and not taken, with 27c the best bid in a general way, and one lot of 100 bbls obtained at 27c. Choice yellow, distinct from butter grade, would not bring over 27½c. All of these prices are, of course, exceeded in the way of distributions of small quantities from store. White is offered lower, but is neglected; the range is now 31½@32½c. Cottonseed soap stock is quoted at 1@1¼c, but could be bought at 1c. COCOANUT OIL—Ceylon is dull at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5¾@5¾. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a dull inquiry, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; sales at 53@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—Oil—Opening and lowest, 99½c; highest and closing, 99¼c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were under marked depression again, with pork at the West at one time of the day 42c under Tuesday's figures, rallying, however, 15c, while lard went off 12 points and recovered 7 points, and ribs 10 points, reacting 2 points. There was more of a business at the West for export, and demand from Continent shippers here for lard was livelier. The pressure to sell was brought about wholly by the weakness for grain and its depressed speculation. The receipts of hogs were not large, while their prices were firmer.

LARD—Western steam settled to 6.80c for cash, which was 10 points lower than on Tuesday, and closed easy. There were 100 tcs sold at 6.85c and 250 tcs at 6.80c. The yielding prices came more from the depression in grain, as the receipts of hogs are falling off, and for the day are moderate and at firmer prices. The break on the product brought the market to the point to close out accumulated Continent orders for refined, of which there was much more taken than for some time. City steam is steady at 6.25c, and 125 tcs were taken at that price. Options—No sales; January closed at 6.80c nominal, and May at 7c nominal. Refined, for the Continent, was taken to a fair extent on the private terms; the nominal prices are 7.30c for Continent and 7.65c for South America. The West closed down 10 points on May, which was at 6.62@6.70c, closing at 6.67c, and January closed at 6.50c.

PORK—The market throughout was lower. The West was down 27c by reason of the continued weakness for grain, rather than from the hog supplies, and was not especially active. January was at $10.45 @$10.60, closing at $10.60, and May at $10.70 @$11.15, closing at $10.85. Here there were 300 bbls mess taken up for export. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12@$12.50; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $13@$15.

BEEF—On the downward turn on the generally weak speculation in grain. Exporters are very quiet here. Short clear, Government inspection is nominally $6.10. Short ribs are down 8 points, and close near the lowest prices of the day. January was at the West closed at $5.47, May was sold at $5.60@$5.72, closing at $5.62.

BEEF—The market continued slack, with sales of jobbing quantities and prices unsettled, favoring buyers. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13@$14.75; family, $9.75@ $11.25; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Smokers are doing little and insist upon lower prices. Quoted: $16 at the West and $17 here, as asking prices.

CUT MEATS—Western meats are without material business, but rule about steady in price, although there are freer general sellers of the large stocks. City meats continue easy in price, with more urgent offerings. Sales of 16,000 lb pickled bellies, 11@12 lb average, at 5¾c, and 800 lb pickled shoulders, at 4½c. City pickled hams, 8@ 8¼c; do shoulders, 4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c, nominal; 12-lb do, 5¾c, nominal; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7⅝@7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 54,704 head, against 75,361 head last year. Estimates for Chicago to-day, 30,000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; rather slow; prices steady to 5c higher; $3.75@$4.50; left over, 13,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,065 head; active; 10@15c higher; $3.60@ $4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,038 head; higher; $3.80@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; strong; 5@10c higher; $3.50@$4.25. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.10@$4.40. Kansas City —Receipts, 11,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.80@$4.25. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.90@$4.45. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅝@ 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is a fairly steady market. In fact, holding is quite firm at 4¼c for city, and attempts to buy at 4¼c are not successful. The only sale was 20 hhds city at 4¼c. The melters have less to offer; in fact, they are now behind on deliveries on contracts, as there is less fat being furnished, with the falling off in consumption of beef by reason of the railroad strikes. Country is at 4¼@4⅝c, chiefly at 4½c, for prime, and 75,000 lb taken up at 4½c. Australian is 4½c bid, and 4⅝c asked.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is still under neglect, and rules nominal, with 8¼@8½c quoted. Oleostearine is unsettled and neglected, with full supplies on offer at the West keeping demand thence quiet, while the local refiners are indifferent on the dull compound lard trading. City is 6¼c bid, and 6⅜c asked, while Chicago is 6½c bid, possibly 6⅝c would be paid, while 7c is asked. Oleo oil—At Rotterdam, sales of United at 50 florins and 200 tcs Harrison at 50 florins.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS—Were unsettled, and moderately active on local account, with the close showing a loss of 1@6 points, but the feeling steadier. The continued free movement of the crop hinders any intended bull movement, and Liverpool sympathizes. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 25 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 15-16
Middling upland	5 11-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.39@5.41	5.45	5.39	2,700
February	5.42@5.43	5.45	5.41	11,900
March	5.47@5.48	5.51	5.46	14,400
April	5.50@5.51	5.54	5.49	8,700
May	5.53@5.54	5.58	5.53	49,800
June	5.57@5.58	5.61	5.56	12,900
July	5.61@5.62	5.64	5.60	5,500
August	5.65@5.66	5.69	5.64	8,400
September	5.70@5.71	5.71	5.69	2,200
October	5.75@5.77	5.78	5.75	4,200
November	.... @....	..	..	....
December	.... @....	..	..	....
Total				120,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8780	14024	4069	7339	..	..
N. Orl'ns	11435	12540	15901	18258	..	..
Mobile	243	3366	3652	1879	..	..
Savannah	3286	3703	4840	2469	..	..
Charleston	1132	2787	1132	3856	..	..
Wilg'ton	..	1568	552	454	..	..
Norfolk	1537	2370	1062	1504	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	1014	1288	2660	1000	..	..
Boston	100	112	261	426	..	..
Phila	220	116	414	157	..	..
W. Point	335	796	960	658	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br'wick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28102	42676	35512	38009	..	..
This day last w'k	25231	53458	30136	25021	37906	30196
This day last year	26446	28214	32655	24717	21115	17362

COFFEE.

Contracts opened irregular at 5 points' advance to 10 points' decline, and closed barely steady and unchanged to 10 points down, with a moderate local trade and free offerings by longs at the close. Havre was steady and unchanged to ½f up, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and easier at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14½c for No. 8. Sales: 1,000 bags Santos No. 5 to No. 8, at 16.56c; 1,000 bags No. 7, per Olbers, at 16½c; 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Angostura, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 1,750 bags at 14.20c and 750 bags at 14.15c; May, 250 bags at 14.05c; September, 500 bags at 14.05c; December, 250 bags at 14.15c; total, 3,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 14.25c; March, 1,500 bags at 14.15c; May, 2,250 bags at 14c; August, 250 bags at 14.05c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.05c and 1,000 bags at 14.10c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.10c; December, 500 bags at 14.20c and 1,000 bags at 14.25c; total, 9,000 bags. Exchanges—15 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January. Total for day, 13,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.20@14.25	16.80@16.85
February	14.15@14.25	16.40@16.45
March	14.10@14.15	16.15@16.20
April	14.00@14.10	15.90@16.00
May	13.95@14.05	15.80@15.85
June	14.00@14.10	15.55@15.65
July	14.05@14.10	15.30@15.35
August	14.00@14.05	15.00@15.10
September	14.05@14.10	14.95@15.00
October	14.10@14.20	....@....
November	14.15@14.25	....@....
December	14.20@14.25	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		248,586
Arrivals—		
Steamship Coleridge, Rio	24,143	
Steamer Coleridge, Bahia	811	
		24,954
Total		273,540
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		17,885
Total stock in New-York to-day		255,655
Total stock in Baltimore	10,891	
Arrivals	....	
		10,891
Deliveries yesterday	490	
		10,401
Total stock in New-Orleans	18,239	
Arrivals	....	
Total	18,239	
Deliveries yesterday	873	
		17,366
Total stock in other ports		27,767
Total stock in United States		283,422
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 22	100,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 22	33,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 22	106,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000	
		245,000
Total		528,422
Same time 1894		533,384

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15⅞

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..	50	above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7..	..	above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..	50	below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..	90	below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	No. 10..	..	below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..	75	above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7..	..	above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25		below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00		below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50		below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies..28 @31	La Guayra—		
Java, Mandang..21 @22	Cora	18	@19¾
Padang, int'r..25½@26	Caracas	18¾	@19½
Macassar—	Do. washed	19½	@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pa'o	21 @22	Jao, washed	19½	@21¼
Mocha	26¼@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½	@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾	@19½
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19¼	@20½
Fr. to choice	20 @21	Maraca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¾	Costa Rica	17½	@21
Nicaragua	18¾@19½	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19½	@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The South reports light supplies, and the feeling here is firmer, with a fair demand.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26

Cuba, 50° test, Nominal. Puerto Rico.....26@30

RICE—Prices rule firm, with a good inquiry and moderate supplies.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅝@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2⅝@2¾
Prime	4⅝@5	Patna, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3½@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was a trifle firmer, but demand rather light. Sales, 4,600 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 1-32c. Refined show firmness on an increased inquiry.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-32c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 1-16@4⅛
Crushed	4 1-16@4⅛
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4⅛
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3 9-16@3¾
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 8	3¾ @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Jobbers found no really choice domestic marrow offering below $2.40, and they paid that price for the few lots wanted. There is a strong holding, but buyers are showing a more conservative feeling. Medium steady, but move slowly at the rates asked. Peas have only occasional sales below $1.85. Slightly more confidence is felt in red kidney, but no increase in business as yet. California lima quiet and steady. The trade in foreign beans is a little slow at the moment, buyers having stocked up pretty well. Green peas dull and rather heavy. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, $2.37½@$2.40; do, medium, $1.85; do, pea, $1.82½@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.55 @$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.50@$1.70; green peas, bbls, $11.07½; do, bags, $1@ $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@$1.12½.

BUTTER—The tone is about steady on fancy creamery, as supplies are comparatively moderate, but for all other grades there is a free offering, with a liberal supply, and the demand is of an unsatisfactory character.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb			21 @20
Creamery, seconds to firsts			19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras			19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts			15 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds			12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds			10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras			17 @18
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts			12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra			17 @17½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts			12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	23 @..
Creamery, firsts	20 @22
Creamery, seconds	17 @19
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	20 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	9 @..
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	8 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @14½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @12½
Factory, seconds	10 @11
Factory, thirds	8½@ 9½
Rolls, choice	14 @15
Rolls, poor to fair	9 @13

CHEESE—Demand continues limited to jobbing lots. Fancy colored full cream is about steady on the moderate offering, while the low grades show some weakness.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11½@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11½
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6¼
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2¼

EGGS—Colder weather and more moderate receipts give a steadier feeling over prices, though trading in fresh stock continues of a very moderate character.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	21½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	20 @21
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	17½@18
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @17½
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15 @16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	12 @13.75
Limed	14 @15

FRUITS—DRIED—As yet the demand for evaporated apples does not show any improvement. More inquiries have been noted of late, but they do not result in business. Holders are taking a confident view of the situation, and are asking firm prices. Sun-dried steady; very little doing in small fruits, and no further change in values. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¼@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6½@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@ 6½c; do, sun dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do, sun dried, 16c; cherries, 12@ 13c; plums, State, 5¾@6c; blackberries, 5½ @5¾c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples firm. Little demand for grapes. Cranberries strong. Florida oranges very dull. We quote: Apples, greening, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $2.50 @$4; do, Spy, $2.50@$3.50; grapes, per small basket, 10@16c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $11@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, per box 50c@$4; grape fruit, 50c@$5; tangerines, 50c@$4; mandarins, 50c@$3.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are in more liberal receipt and easy; foreign held firm and offered moderately. Onions firm for choice and fairly active. Kale and spinach largely under choice, and quiet.

Cabbage, per 100		$2.50@$5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	40@	60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@	35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@	6.00
Onion, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@	2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@	2.37
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@	1.87
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@	2.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@	70
Kale, per bbl	50@	60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.25@ 1.75
Sweets	2.00@ 2.10
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00@ 2.10

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAME—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2; partridges, per pair, 50@85c; grouse, 80c@$1.25; wild ducks, canvas, $1@$2.50; do red head, 50c@$1.75; do mallard, 40@75c; do teal, blue wing, 30@40c; do common, 20@25c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull and unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 50@50c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35 @40c.

HOPS—Reports from the interior show increased activity and firmness, and the local market follows, but without special business.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@..
State N

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Stocks Sold as the Result of the Currency Situation.

ENGAGEMENTS OF GOLD FOR EUROPE

The Decline Helped Along by the Bears—Further Break in Reading Issues—Industrials Fairly Firm.

Interest in Wall Street yesterday centred in the condition of the National Treasury. As a result of the continued engagements of gold for export the net gold in the Treasury at the close of the day's business was $66,541,983, and of that sum only about $20,000,000 was in coin. In other words, should $20,000,000 more gold be withdrawn from the Treasury, (and this week's exports will foot up about $7,000,000,) the Government would be without coin to meet its obligations. The Government in the meantime charges a premium upon gold bars, and the policy of so doing under existing circumstances was the subject of much criticism in financial circles.

The weakness of the market was due largely to liquidation induced by the unsatisfactory currency situation. The bears were of course not slow to take advantage of the prevailing uneasiness, and they helped the decline along by few sales for the short account. Trading was more active than for some time, and the business was fairly distributed. The selling of Reading, in which stock 27,000 shares were done, was principally for the account of people who have been carrying it for a long time, and it was not due to the currency situation. There is no longer question that the present managers have brought the property to ruin and that when it comes to be reorganized the stock and the junior securities will have to pay heavy assessments, if they are not to be wiped out. The general mortgages will not escape taxation either. The stock lost 2¼ points net, but at one time sold down to 8½. Northern Pacific preferred was also weak, its loss for the day being 2⅜ points. The general list was heavy throughout, and with few exceptions closed lower than on Tuesday.

The industrial group suffered less than the railway list. It suited the game of the manipulators of Sugar to hold that stock firm and to close it ¾ higher, at 90¼. Chicago Gas was not over active, but it was heavy, and lost 1½ points. Distilling and Cattle Feeding and General Electric each lost ½, while Cordage gained a similar fraction.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $79,290,747, and balances $4,990,747. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $522,389.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—5c premium. Chicago—30c premium. St. Louis—75c premium bid; offered, 100.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60½@60¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 50⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 3-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,942,486, and the imports for the same period $275,318. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,667 118.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The bond market was dull and weak, the features being Atchison and Reading issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L., N. A. & C. 1st	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st, ex div.	1

DECLINED.

Atchison, T. & S. F. 2d A.	1⅛
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	2
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	1
Green Bay 1st	8
Ohio Southern 1st	1½
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn.	1
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1⅜
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1½
Reading 3d pf. inc.	1
Reading gen. 4s	1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, coupon, declined ⅛. The sales on call were $60,000 5s, coupon, at 116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	97	..
4s, r.	113	113½
4s, c.	113	113¾
5s, r.	115½	115⅞
5s, c.	116¾	116⅞
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..

In State securities $15,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 9¾@10.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Lake Shore, ½, to 141; Reading, ½, to 5⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 54⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 56⅜; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57⅛; Wabash preferred, ¼ to 14¼; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 90, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13⅞. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅝, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 9¾. Ontario and Western sold at 10⅜; Southern Railway at 10¼, and do. preferred, at 34½. British consols were strong at 104 15-16 for money, and 105 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £17,000. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 12 13-32d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 17½c for the account. Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 9-16 per cent., and for three months bills ⅝ per cent.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144	144	144	141	145	5
American Cotton Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	23½	50
American Cotton Oil pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68	80	140
American Express	111	111½	110¾	111½	110	111	103
*American Sugar Refining	89½	90⅝	89½	90¼	90¼	90½	24,432
*American Sugar Refining pf.	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	91⅝	92	200
*American Tobacco	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞	530
American Tobacco pf.	108	108	108	108	108¼	112	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	730
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	400
Baltimore & Ohio	63¾	63¾	62½	62½	62½	64	810
*Bay State Gas	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21	21¼	1,400
Canada Southern	49¼	49¼	48½	49⅜	49	49½	1,800
Central Pacific	13½	13½	13¼	13½	13½	14½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	17	17½	1,803
Chicago Gas	73	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	14,460
Chicago & Northwestern	95¼	95⅝	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅞	7,690
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144	144	144	144	143	144	30
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅞	71¼	70⅝	70⅞	70¾	70⅝	5,080
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	750
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	22,050
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	118	118	118	118	117¾	119	137
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62¾	63⅛	62¼	62½	62⅜	62⅝	8,113
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6	6	6	6	5	6	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	50
Consolidated Gas Company	130¼	130¼	129⅜	129⅝	128½	130	53
Delaware & Hudson	129	129	128¼	128¼	128¼	129½	785
Delaware, Lack & Western	161	161	160⅜	161	160¾	162	400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	2,400
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	101	101	99	101	195
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	35	35	35	30	40	100
General Electric	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33⅝	34	1,870
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2	2⅛	2½	550
Illinois Central	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87⅞	87½	88⅜	425
Illinois Central, leased lines	88	88	88	88	..	..	19
Iowa Central pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20	21	50
Laclede Gas	26¾	26¾	26	26	25⅜	26	600
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	72	71	71	70½	71½	500
Lake Shore	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	139	120
*Long Island Traction	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	400
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53¾	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53⅝	3,210
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	23	23¾	23	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	700
Manhattan Consolidated	108	108	107½	107½	107¼	107¾	1,025
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	..	..	25
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	21	21⅞	21⅞	22	7,105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	22¾	22¾	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22⅝	600
Morris & Essex	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝	..	..	10
*National Lead Company	37⅜	37⅜	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛	36½	1,826
*National Lead Company pf.	84½	84½	84	84	84	84½	400
National Linseed Oil	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	18	19	50
New-Jersey Central	88	88½	86⅞	87⅛	87	87⅜	6,808
New-York Central	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	555
New-York & N. E. all in. pd.	31½	31⅞	30½	31	31⅛	31½	3,425
New-York, L. E. & Western	10½	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	800
New-York, Sus. & Western	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	14	14⅜	525
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	41	41	41	41	41	42	305
Norfolk & Western	5	5	5	5	4¾	5	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	16½	17⅜	100
North American	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3½	495
Northern Pacific	3¼	3¼	3	3	3	3⅛	7,445
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅛	17⅛	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝	550
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16	16	16	16⅜	100
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	19	19	19	19	19	21	225
Pacific Mail	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22¾	9
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅜	10⅜	8½	8⅝	8⅝	9	27,600
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg.	116½	116½	116½	116½	116¼	117½	450
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	110¾	112	110¾	112	111	116	26
Southern Pacific	18	18	17¾	17¾	17½	18	500
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9½	6,755
Southern Railway pf.	33½	33¾	32¾	32⅞	32½	33	5,007
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15¼	14¾	15¼	15⅛	15½	820
Texas Pacific	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	2,300
Union Pacific	9¾	9¾	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	1,000
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	1,820
United States Cordage pf.	8½	9	8½	9	8¾	9¼	600
United States Cordage gtd.	18	18	18	18	18	18⅝	304
United States Rubber pf.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94	94¼	135
*United States Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝	426
*United States Leather pf.	64¾	64¾	63¾	64½	64	65	801
Wabash	5¾	5⅞	5¾	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	160
Wabash pf.	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	600
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	1,607
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	610
Total sales							188,305

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000 113	Colorado Midland 4s 20,000 19	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 10,000 140	Pitts & Western 1st 29,000 83
Atch, Top & S F 4s 6,000 ..... 65⅝	4,000 ..... 18¾	N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 4,000 ..... 88⅞	Rich & Danville 6s 3,000 119
7,000 65	East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 2,000 ..... 82¾	18,000 89	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st 10,000 59
5,000 ..... 64⅞	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000s15F 104⅛	Nor Pac 1st Coup 2,000 ..... 114¼	St L & S Fr Con 4s 8,000 101
10,000 65	Erie 3d Mortgage 2,000 110	Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000 ..... 20¼	St L & S Fr G M 6s 6,000 ..... 53¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 5,000 ..... 18¼	Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 7,000 111	10,000 26	St L & S Fr G M 6s 6,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 18¾	G Bay, W & St P 1st 3,000 48	5,000 ..... 25¾	St Louis S W 1st 5,000 63
2,000s3 ..... 17⅜	G Bay, W & St P Inc 10,000 5	2,000 26	5,000 ..... 63¼
8,000 18	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 103⅝	2,000 ..... 25¾	10,000 63
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 2,000 47	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 2,000 71	Nor Pac & Mon 1st 2,000 31	So Pac, N Mex 1st 9,000 100
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000 ..... 110¾	Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 85¾	Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000 91	Southern Ry 1st 5s 11,000 87
5,000 ..... 110⅝	Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000 ..... 112¾	Ohio Southern 1st 16,000 93	1,000 ..... 87⅛
2,000 ..... 110½	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000s3 95	Ohio Southern G M 4s 1,000 ..... 45½	1,000 ..... 87¼
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000 113	L S & M So 1st Reg 9,000s3 ..... 117½	Ore Imp Co Con 5s 5,000 ..... 52½	5,000 ..... 87⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st 6,000 ..... 89½	L S & M So Div Bds 6,000 ..... 113½	Oregon Short Line 6s 7,000 91	Mex. National Construction pf. 30,000 87
Bur, C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s 2,000 ..... 97¼	Louis, Ev & St Louis Consolidated 5s 6,000 30	Trust Receipts 1,000, c 90	Mechanics' National Bank stock 5,000 182
Can South 1st Gtd 2,000 ..... 110¼	Louis & Nashville Ev, H & Nash 1st 9,000 113	Ore S L & U N Con 10,000 47	Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.. 5,000 ..... 86⅞
2,000 ..... 110½	L, N A & Chi 1st 1,000 107	Ore S L & U N Nor Collat Trust 5s 10,000 28	Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com.. 2,000 ..... 86¾
Cent of N J G M 5s 10,000 ..... 112¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 81½	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000 104	Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds.. 2,000 ..... 86⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 4,000 ..... 106½	5,000 ..... 81¾	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 3,000 95	National Park Bank 29,000 280
2,000 ..... 106¾	1,000 ..... 81½	Evansville Div 5,000 ..... 97½	National Shoe and Leather Bank (assessments not paid) 64
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 7,000 121	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000s3 48	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 22	National Wall Paper Co. pf. .. 88
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 1,000 ..... 99¾	2,000 ..... 47¾	5,000 ..... 20¾	New-Jersey & New-York R. R.. 1
Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000 ..... 98¾	10,000 ..... 47¾	2d Pref Inc 10,000 ..... 12⅝	New-Orleans Traction common.. 15
5,000s5F 89	Mo, Kan & East 1st 4,000 ..... 84¾	10,000 ..... 12½	New-Orleans Traction pf. 57
2,000 ..... 88¾	7,000 ..... 84½	5,000 12	N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock.. 35
17,000s2F 88¾	Mobile & Ohio, New 1,000 ..... 117½	31,000 ..... 11½	New-York Air Brake Company .. 140
Chi & East Ill 1st 2,000 116	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 10,000 65	3d Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 7¾	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk. 25
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 40	Morgan's L & T 7s 10,000s3 ..... 125½	5,000 ..... 8¼	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. 44
Chi & N W Cons 7s 2,000 ..... 143½	Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000 92	3,000 ..... 7¾	*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds.. 84½
3,000s3 143	N Y Elevated 1st 50,000 ..... 107¾	5,000 ..... 7½	Norfolk & W. R. R. Div. scrip.. 35
23,000 143	N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 10,000 63	20,000 7	Northwestern Tel. Co. stock.. 104½
Chi & N W S F 5s 3,000 110	Total sales	10,000 ..... 5⅞	N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity.. 345
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 8,000 ..... 102¼		20,000 7	New-York & Texas land scrip.. 60
12,000 ..... 102½		Phil & Read Gen 4s 2,000 70	*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 97
Chi & W Ind G M 2,000 ..... 118¼		Philadelphia & Reading Inc Defd Inc 88,000 2	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s.. 101
Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000 88			Ninth Avenue Railroad 147
Col, H V & T G M 4s 1,000 ..... 88½			N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust.. 700
Total sales			New-York Security & Trust.. 253
			Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938 46
			Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s. 80
			Omaha & St. Louis common.. ..
			Omaha & St. Louis pf. 1
			Oswego & Syracuse Railroad.. 183
			Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.. 65
			Pennsylvania Coal 309
			Postal Telegraph & Cable..... 54
			Pratt & Whitney common..... ..
			Pratt & Whitney pf. 47
			*Real Estate Trust Co. 160
			Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s. 108
			Second Avenue Railroad 157
			Sloss Steel 2d 58½
			Southern & Atlantic Telegraph.. 87
			Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.). 20
			Standard Oil Trust 169½
			Standard Gas 40
			Standard Gas pf. 90
			Staten Island Railway 56
			Sixth Avenue Railway stock.. 210
			State Trust 104
			Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s. 111
			Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d.... 86
			St. Joseph & Grand Island stock. 1
			*Third Avenue Railroad 178
			Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s. 12
			Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf. 7
			Tradesmen's National Bank..... 97½
			Trenton Potteries common..... 5
			Trenton Potteries pf. 45
			Terre Haute & Logansport:..... 18
			Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.... 87
			Title Guarantee & Trust..... 180
			Troy Directory pf. 42
			Union Ferry stock 62
			†Union Ferry 1st 5s..... 104¾
			Union Elevated 2d 22
			†Union Railway 5s..... 105
			Union Railway Co.(Huckleberry). 115
			Union Typewriter 1st pf..... 72
			Union Typewriter 2d pf..... 24
			Union Trust 685
			United States Mortgage stock.. 170
			†United States Trust..... 850
			Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s... 115
			Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. ctfs.. ..
			Western Gas Company..... 42½
			‡Western Gas Company bonds.. 84⅝
			Western National Bank..... 109
			*Worcester Traction pf..... 77¾
			Worcester Traction common.. 12½
			Winona & Southwestern 1st..... 15
			Worthington Pump common.... 27½
			Worthington Pump pf. 89
			Total sales .....

*Unlisted.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	38¾
American Coal	91	..
American District Telegraph	35	45
American T. & C.	93½	..
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	5	7
Bel. & Southern Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston Air Line pf.	103	..
Buff., R. & P.	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Buffalo, R. & N.	48	..
Canadian Pacific	55½	56½
Cedar F. & M.	4	5½
Cent. & So. Am. Telegraph	117½	..
Chicago & Alton	148	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	167½	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	53
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	85	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	160
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	75
C., H. V. & T.	16½	16⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	62
Com. Cable	140	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅜	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	34½	34¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	23	32
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel.	51½	52
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Great Northern pf.	102	103
Green Bay & W., t. r.	1⅝	1⅝
Homestake	18	20
Iowa Central	6	6½
Kan. & Mich.	9	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	15	..
Laclede Gas pf.	83	85
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¾
Long Island	85	87½
L., N. A. & C.	7	8
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	106	..
Man. Beach	2½	5
Md. Coal pf.	50	70
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	89¼	90⅝	89¼	90⅛	9,960
A., T. & S. F	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	200
B. S. Gas	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	1,420
Chicago Gas	73	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	9,310
C., R. I. & P.	62⅞	63¼	62⅜	62½	1,710
C., B. & Q.	71	71¼	70½	70⅝	6,010
C., M. & S. P.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55¼	12,580
Cent. of N. J.	88¼	88¼	87	87¼	3,450
Chi. & N. W.	95¼	95½	94½	94⅝	1,830
Canada So.	49	49	49	49	100
D. & C. F.	10½	10½	10½	10½	670
Gen. Elec.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	190
L. & N.	53½	53⅝	53¼	53¼	760
Manhattan	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	60
Mo. Pac.	23¼	23¼	21⅞	21¾	2,930
Nat. Lead	37	37	36	36	160
N. Y. & N. E.	31⅜	31⅜	30¾	31¼	1,030
Nor. Pac.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	20
Nor. Pac. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	15½	15⅝	3,560
N. Y., L. E. & W	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	20
N.Y., O. & W	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	40
P. & R.	10⅜	10⅜	8½	9	14,760
So. Ry.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	500
So. Ry. pf.	33	33	32¾	32¾	90
Texas Pac.	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
U. S. Cord.	5½	5⅞	5½	5¾	140
W. Union	87¼	87⅝	87⅛	87¼	250
Total sales					71,760

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. M. cn. 4s	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	$8,000
C. & N. P. 5s	40	40	40	40	4,000
M., K. & E. 1st	84½	84½	84½	84½	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s	81¾	81¾	81½	81¾	5,000
N. P. cn. 6s	26½	26⅞	26	26	6,000
Or. Imp. 5s	52½	52½	52½	52½	2,000
Ohio S. 1st	93	93	93	93	2,000
R. I. 5s, c	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	$8,000
So. Ry. 5s	87	87	87	87	5,000
S.L. S. W. 1st	63	63	63	63	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	24	24	24	24	5,000
Union El. 1st	86	86	86	86	2,000
Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Wabash 2d	70	70	70	70	3,000
					$60,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., C. & Va.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	110
Chollar	.57	.57	.57	.57	200
Total sales					310
Yellow Jack	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
					410

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	55⅛	55⅝	54⅝	55	479,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	94	99
American Lithograph pf.	55	65
American Bank Note	42	45
American Grocery 1st pf.	25	45
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf.	20	30
Ark funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	170	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894.	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	8	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	17½	19½
Beckton Construction pf.	69	73
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	187	191
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	8	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s).	67	69
Brooklyn City Railroad	166	167
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	11	13
Brooklyn Traction pf.	60	63
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103½	104¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	69
Celluloid Company stock	63	67
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip.	115	121
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	120	123
Cent. Park, North & East River.	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s.	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock.	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock.	47	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds.	20	..
Chi. & Nor

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP AND SUR $8,500,000 — 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,930,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of

Third Mortgage Bonds

AND

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

5% GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Pittsburg & Western Railway Co.

FOR SALE BY

ALLING & SECOR,

Bankers and Brokers, Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities, Bonds and Stocks, bought for cash or on margin.

30 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

United States Mortgage Company,

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000
Allows interest on deposits.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.

George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V.Pres. James Timpson, 2d V.Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William F. Elliott, Sec'y.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William F. Elliott, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson,
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

GAS SECURITIES:
EQUITABLE,
STANDARD,
N. Y. & E. RIVER,
LAFAYETTE, (IND.),
INDIANAPOLIS, (IND.)

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

The Central Trust Company of New-York
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1894:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894..	$2,760,920.62
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1894.....	1,106,515.77
Total marine premiums.....	$3,867,436.39
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1894.	$2,840,284.98
Losses paid during the same period.....	$1,411,292.89
Returns of premiums & expenses ...	$624,154.64

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks.....	$8,247,455.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,043,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at.....	1,009,845.30
Premium notes and bills receivable	855,693.14
Cash in bank.....	184,238.44
Amount	$11,340,731.88

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next. Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid. A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next. By order of the board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	Charles H. Marshall,
W. H. H. Moore,	Charles D. Leverich,
A. A. Raven,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James Low,	Lawrence Turnure,
James G. De Forest,	Waldron P. Brown,
William Degroot,	Anson W. Hard,
William H. Webb,	Isaac Bell,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Christian de Thomsen,
William F. Dodge,	Leander N. Lovell,
George Bliss,	Everett Frazar,
John L. Riker,	William R. Boulton,
C. A. Hand,	George W. Quintard,
John D. Hewlett,	Paul L. Thebaud,
Gustav Amsinck,	John B. Woodward,
N. Denton Smith,	George Coppell.

J. D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice Pres't.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice Pres't.

$300,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
(MINERAL POINT DIVISION)
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

DATED 1880. DUE JULY, 1910.

A direct obligation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, secured by an absolute first mortgage upon its Mineral Point Division, covering 133 miles of road in Illinois and Wisconsin, about $21,000 per mile. A prior lien to the general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, of which an equal amount are reserved to retire this issue at maturity.

The company pays dividends of 7 per cent. on $25,923,900 preferred stock, and 4 per cent. on $46,027,261 common stock.

Price 106 1-2 and Accrued Interest.
YIELDS 4.40 PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 15, 1888, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 12 M. The voting register will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895. H. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of the preferred income and sinking fund debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of Oct. 1, 1876, and the Debenture Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895, at 2 P. M. The transfer books of the debentures will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 24, 1895, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895. H. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Jan. 8, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An election will take place at the office of the New-York Catholic Protectory, 415 Broome St., New-York City, on FEB. 7, 1895, to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers of the protectory. Polls open at 4:30 P. M.

BRYAN LAWRENCE, President.
GEO. B. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO., Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Face Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

MURRAY HILL BANK, Cor. 47th St. and 3d Av., New-York, Jan. 15, 1895.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

1895.

FOR DIRECTORS OF MURRAY HILL BANK.

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
RUFUS M. STIVERS,
JOHN WEBER,
JAMES CARNEY,
BERNARD METZGER,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
PHILIP DIEHL,
ROBERT O. N. FORD,
CHARLES H. HEIMBURG,
ALBERT H. GALE,
FREDERICK T. STEINWAY,
THOMAS McMANUS,
WILLIAM D. BRUNS.

1896.

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
HARRY W. WATROUS,
LOUIS GREENEBAUM,

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. William A. Darling was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Rufus M. Stivers Vice President. A. H. GALE, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

At the annual election, held on Jan. 21, 1895, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: William A. Nash, John W. Aitken, George A. Morrison, Thomas A. McIntyre, Joseph H. Parsons, William R. Peters, H. Walter Webb, August Blumenthal, B. Aymar Sands, Frederic B. Elliott, William de Groot, Albert E. Merrall, Bradish Johnson, J. L. McKeever, Charles T. Barney.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Frederic B. Elliott was re-elected President and Thomas A. McIntyre was re-elected Vice President, both unanimously.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at its office, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thurs., Feb. 21, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books for both Preferred and Common Stock will close Jan. 26, 1895, and remain closed until Feb. 11, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

Dividends.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, 158 Broadway. New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the General First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RY. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1895, and will reopen Feb. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO., Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 19, 1895.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED
From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 2, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1895, by the
Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23d ST. AND 6th AV.
Deposits and surplus Jan. 1, $1,500,000.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of the KELLER & UNTERMEYER Mf'g Co., heretofore composed of THOMAS BENFIELD, DAVID UNTERMEYER, and HENRY UNTERMEYER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS BENFIELD retiring therefrom.

The business heretofore carried on by the said firm will be continued under the same name by DAVID and HENRY UNTERMEYER, to whom all the assets of the said firm have been transferred, they having also assumed and agreed to pay all the debts and liabilities of the said firm.

Jan. 22, 1895. DAVID UNTERMEYER, HENRY UNTERMEYER, THOS. BENFIELD.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

The firm of SALOMON & GUTMAN, furriers, No. 10 Washington Place, New-York, is dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will continue in business separately. SAMUEL SALOMON, BERNHARD GUTMAN.

The Muller Murder Trial.

Another child witness was called yesterday against George Muller, who is on trial in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for having poisoned his wife with arsenic. Frank Muller, the seven-year-old son of the prisoner, was put on the stand Tuesday, and after some argument the little fellow's testimony was stricken out.

Hattie Wright, a colored girl of seven, was put on the stand yesterday, and made a much better showing than the boy. She swore that Muller sent her for Dr. Maguire at 7 o'clock on the morning of Mrs. Muller's death. When she told Muller that the doctor was out, Muller did not send for another doctor. Later he told her to get leaves and holy water. Hattie closed her testimony by saying:

"Mr. Muller came to our room while my mother was there and said, putting his thumb and forefinger together: 'If they find so much poison, I'm willing to be punished.'"

Mrs. Amelia Wright, Hattie's mother, corroborated her little daughter's testimony.

The trial of the case will be continued to-day.

Suit Against a City.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 23.—The city has been sued for $75,000 by J. H. Fruin, receiver for Charles Fletcher & Co. The city took from Fletcher & Co. a contract for sewer work, on the ground that the contractors had unnecessarily delayed the work.

NEW CURRENCY MEASURES

Bills Introduced in Both House and Senate.

ONE BILL PROPOSES A COMMISSION

Senator Smith Its Author—Mr. Jones's Scheme Submitted — Congress Probably Will Do Something.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Financial propositions came thick and fast to-day in Congress, bills contrived for the relief of the Treasury, and, incidentally, for the perplexity of the currency, appearing in both the House and the Senate. There was a revival in the Senate of interest in the currency question through the introduction of bills by Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Smith. Mr. Jones decided this morning to launch the measure of which he gave notice a fortnight ago, the provisions of which are already familiar to the public. A few changes have been made in it since it was first announced. The proposed bonds are now made payable in coin instead of gold; the rate of interest is increased from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent., and provision is made for the displacement of national bank, Treasury, and United States notes of less than $10 denomination by silver certificates. Such displacement would make room for about $318,000,000 in silver certificates.

Mr. Smith's bill provides for a monetary commission to be composed of twelve members, four to be appointed by the President from civil life and four each by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, of persons elected to serve in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Not more than two members of each quartet selected to belong to the same political party. The bill also authorizes the issue of United States 3-per cent. bonds, purchasable and payable in gold, after ten years, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000.

Mr. Jones and Mr Smith each made an explanation in presenting his bill, the former laying stress upon the concessions made to the silver men through the provision relating to silver certificates, and also by making the bonds payable in coin. Mr. Jones referred to his own well-known free-silver views, and implored the silver men to sink their personal feelings and help formulate a measure which, he believed, would help the country out of its present financial difficulty. Mr. Smith lectured the Democratic Party for its failure to forward a measure in line with the needs of the country, and intimated that, as it was practically too late for the Congress to get together on a sound measure of relief, its only recourse would be to authorize the issuance of bonds to enable the Treasury to maintain itself, and in the meantime authorize his proposed commission to get to work and try to solve the existing difficulties. Neither speech appeared to affect the Senate to any considerable degree, except that the silver men gave evidence of their disapproval of both bills.

Mr. Stewart said that the silver men were opposed to the idea of a Monetary Commission for the reason that in making his appointments the President would be sure to name men who sympathized with his own ideas regarding the finances. Mr. Stewart did not like the bond provision either, for the alleged reason that the proposed issues in both bills would enable the national banks to realize handsome profits. Other silver Senators who were questioned subsequently on the subject, said that neither met with their views, and that there was no possibility of their being adopted by the Senate. Mr. Jones said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he had made all the concessions that lay in his power, and that he hoped the Senate would, in a short time, decide to indorse his propositions.

Mr. Jones has but little hope of getting his bill through. His friends say he introduced it simply through a desire to show that as a silver man he regarded this as a bad time to be obstinate. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Cameron have been closeted with Mr. Jones in the last week, and it is believed that the bill bearing Jones's name is satisfactory to them. Mr. Gorman is desirous of seeing a bill of some sort get through, and his well-known tendency to compromise is seen in the different sections of the Jones measure. Mr. Cameron believes in free silver, and nothing short of the concessions contained in the bill would satisfy him. It is not believed that Mr. Gorman will take an active part in connection with any financial measure which the majority may seek to push, but his opinions will, his friends say, have due weight nevertheless.

Republican Senators who have examined the provisions of the two bills say that there is no possibility of either being enacted into law. Neither the sound-money Republicans nor those whose hopes are centred in silver are satisfied. The latter believe that they are getting a firm hold on the "long end of the stick," and they are disposed to tighten their grasp and wait for developments, in full confidence that inside of a year their demands will be complied with. This much was shown in the few remarks which Mr. Stewart made in response to Mr. Jones. Mr. Aldrich said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he did not believe either the Jones or the Smith bill would receive favorable consideration. He added that he believed a measure of some kind would be passed by the Senate.

The idea advanced last week by Mr. Allison of issuing "exchequer" notes payable in one, two, and three years, to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000 at first, is gaining ground on the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Allison contends that such notes would relieve the Treasury until it could be ascertained whether the revenues of the Government were sufficient, and that the country would not feel the tax contained in the interest, which would be $1,500,000 a year. A prominent Republican Senator said this afternoon that in all probability this plan would be put before the Senate Finance Committee at its next meeting, and he believed that it would receive a favorable report. Those who support it say that it would operate to relieve the Treasury, and give the country an opportunity in the next eight months to come to some sound conclusion as to the best means of effecting a permanent coinage in the currency system.

It is said to be the intention of Mr. Vest to introduce a bill providing for an issue of 3 per cent. coin certificates to meet any deficiency in the Treasury, but he may change his mind when the Finance Committee shall have another meeting. Several Senators on both sides of the chamber said to-day that they believed Congress would not adjourn without making some provision for securing the Treasury against embarrassment, but that they did not expect to see the passage of any currency bill. By next week the country will probably know whether the Senate really intends to take action looking to the relief of the Treasury.

SENATOR JONES'S BILL.

His Much-Advertised Financial Plan Finally Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Following is the full text of the currency bill introduced today in the Senate by Mr. Jones of Arkansas:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that authority is hereby given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States to the amount of $500,000,000, coupon or registered, at the option of the buyer, payable, principal and interest, in coin of the present standard value, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and not to be sold at less than par, the bonds to mature thirty years from date, and be redeemable at the option of the Government after twenty years; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to use the proceeds of the sale of said bonds to defray current expenses of the Government and for the redemption of United States legal tender notes, and of Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, as hereinafter provided. That said bonds shall be of the denominations of $20 and $50, and multiples of said sums, respectively, at the option of the purchasers there, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said bonds and the interest thereof shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties to the United States, and from all taxation by or under State, municipal, or other local authority, and said bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall offer any of the bonds herein authorized for sale, he shall advertise the same, and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the Treasury Department, and at any Sub-Treasury and any bank in which United States funds are deposited, it being the intention of this act to give full and free opportunity for general subscription, and payment thereof may be made in gold coin; but the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, accept in payment therefor United States legal tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890.

Sec. 2. That national banking associations are hereby authorized and permitted to use circulating notes to the par value of United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the tax on such circulation is hereby reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

Sec. 3. That Section 9 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and hereafter no national banking association, continuing to transact business as such, shall retire the whole or any part of its circulation without written authority therefor from the Secretary of the Treasury, and so much of Section 12 of the said act as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to issue certificates therefor, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, but this repeal shall not in any manner affect the validity or use of such certificates heretofore issued.

Sec. 4. That hereafter national banking associations desiring to retire the whole or any part of their circulating notes shall, if so required by the Secretary of the Treasury, deposit with the Treasurer of the United States gold coin equal to the amount of notes to be retired, and each of said banking associations shall at all times keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in gold coin a sum equal to 5 per centum of its outstanding circulating notes, and the same shall be held and used for the redemption of such notes, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 5. That not exceeding one-half of the lawful reserves on account of deposits now required by law to be kept by national banking associations may consist of bonds of the United States, issued under this act, the same to be estimated at their par value.

Sec. 6. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than $10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be as rapidly as practicable taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of $10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead, under the direction of the Controller of the Currency.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, as hereinbefore provided, to cancel and destroy all United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, of denominations less than $10, and to issue a like amount of silver certificates in denominations of $1, $2, and $5, which said certificates shall be payable to bearer in silver, it being the intention of this act that neither the Treasury Department nor national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than silver certificates of a less denomination than $10, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, at the request of any holder, to receive Treasury notes and United States legal-tender notes, and to issue in lieu thereof silver certificates in denominations less than $10, and he shall cancel and retire the legal-tender notes and Treasury notes so received.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the bonds hereinbefore authorized and from any surplus revenues, to redeem and cancel and not reissue said United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes whenever and as fast as the aggregate circulation of United States legal-tender notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amount of United States notes, Treasury notes, national bank notes, and silver certificates in circulation at the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 9. That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion of standard fineness and coin the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the price of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seigniorage; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury certificates in denominations of less than $10 may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations and employ such clerical and other force as may be necessary to carry this act into effect, and a sum sufficient for that purpose, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

WHAT MR. SMITH PROPOSES.

Text of the Financial Bill He Has Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following is the text of Senator Smith's financial bill:

Be it enacted, &c., that a commission is hereby created to be called the "Monetary Commission," to consist of twelve members.

Sec. 2. That of the twelve members of the said commission, the President of the United States shall appoint four Commissioners from civil life, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party; the President of the Senate shall appoint four, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint four representatives, all of whom shall have been elected to serve in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party; the Commissioners so appointed to select from their number a Chairman by a vote of a majority thereof.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and to investigate thoroughly all the various questions relating to the currency of the United States so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious system of currency upon a permanent basis. Said commission in the prosecution of its inquiries is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable, and to employ a Secretary and such other clerical assistance as may be essential to the proper performance of its duties.

Sec. 4. That the commission shall make to Congress final report of the results of its investigations and such recommendations as it may consider to be for the best interests of the United States, together with the testimony taken in the course of its investigations, not later than the second Monday of December, 1895, and it shall cause the testimony taken to be printed from time to time and distributed to members of Congress by the Public Printer, and shall also cause to be printed for the use of Congress two thousand copies of its final report, together with the testimony.

Sec. 5. That, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, he is authorized from time to time at his discretion to issue, sell and dispose of coupon or registered bonds of the United States to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, bearing not to exceed three per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in gold coin, after ten years from their date; said bonds to be of the denomination of not less than $50, nor more than $1,000, and to be sold and disposed of at not less than an equal amount of gold coin at designated depositories of the United States and at such Post Offices as he may select. And such coupon or registered bonds shall have the like qualities, privileges, and exemptions described in the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments."

TO CANCEL GOLD CERTIFICATES

A Bill Introduced by Mr. Coombs at Mr. Carlisle's Request.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) to-day introduced in the House the following bill:

That so much of Section 12 of the act approved July 12, 1882, entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," as authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to issue certificates thereon, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all such certificates hereafter received into the Treasury shall be canceled.

Section 2. That from and after July 1, 1895, gold certificates shall not be receivable for customs, taxes, or other dues to the United States, and shall not be counted as part of the lawful reserve of any national banking association.

The bill was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

"The purpose of the bill," said Mr. Coombs, "which was introduced at the request of Secretary Carlisle, is to prevent the easy hoarding of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury assures us that in no other country in the world does the Government provide for a storing of gold, and the issue of certificates therefor. During the panic, when it was necessary, on account of the absence of currency, to pay out gold from the Treasury, it immediately came back. In times of panic, private holders of gold could buy these gold certificates, store them away, and thus deplete the reserve.

"The bill I have introduced was one of the provisions which formed a part of the Springer bill, and in all of the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee I am assured that no exception was taken to it by the bankers. While the bill may work a slight inconvenience to the banks, to keep in their vaults gold coin instead of certificates, it will, in Secretary Carlisle's opinion, close one of those leaks by which gold is so easily secured for purposes of speculation."

It was Mr. Coombs's intention to offer the first section of this bill as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to-day, when the item should be reached providing for the printing of United States notes at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. But the item he wished to displace was passed over until to-morrow. Mr. Coombs will endeavor, when finally the item shall be reached, to incorporate the first section as an amendment. In that event the second section will stand as a separate bill, to be passed upon whenever it shall be brought before the House.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS FRIDAY.

The Financial Situation and Several Other Matters to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—One of the chief matters for consideration by the Republican Senate caucus Friday morning will be the position to be assumed on financial legislation. There has been a canvass of the situation and it is said that the caucus will indorse the views individual Senators have expressed—that there is not time during this session for any elaborate revision of the currency.

They doubtless will agree, if the deficit in the Treasury requires an issue of bonds, to vote for such a proposition, but on condition that it shall carry no other currency legislation. The Republicans, it is said, also will indorse the proposed increase of the tax on beer, as outlined in the amendment of which Mr. Squire gave notice to-day.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats to urge the passage of the bill admitting the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to Statehood. There are a few Republicans who favor this action, but a majority of the Republican Senators seem to be opposed to the admission of any more States at this time.

THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD.

Shippers Not Inclined to Take Bar from the Assay Office.

Gold was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday to the amount of $1,650,000 for export, and $1,000,000 additional was engaged. Treasury officials are becoming solicitous in regard to the outflow of coin, but importers show no present disposition to take gold bars instead. Secretary Carlisle seems to think that the bars should yield a premium, since importers are now paying a premium to smelting companies. Importers resented the proposition that they pay a premium of

TO EXAMINE THE TRUST'S BOOKS

CHARGES AGAINST THE HOLLAND COMPANY BY J. M. TAYLOR.

Cash, It Is Said, Has Been Substituted for a Number of Securities Intrusted to Its Care.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, at the instance of John M. Taylor of Upper Montclair, N. J., has granted an order for an inspection of the books of the Holland Trust Company, in order that Mr. Taylor may obtain facts upon which to frame a complaint in an action which he has brought against the company to remove it as trustee of bonds issued by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and for an accounting.

Taylor is the owner of several of the bonds, which were issued by the Thomson-Houston Company for the payment of money loaned. The bonds were secured by a deed of trust to the trust company as trustee, included in them being 500 bonds of the Manhattan Electric Company, Limited, secured by a mortgage on its property. It is charged by Taylor that the trustee has failed to discharge its duties, and has illegally and fraudulently disposed of certain of the bonds which were pledged, and substituted cash as the security.

The company denies that it has done anything illegal in this transaction, and declares that it has given Taylor full opportunity to examine its books and papers. Taylor wanted to examine James D. Vermeule, the President of the company, and James B. Van Woert, the Secretary, but that part of the motion was denied.

BIG PROFITS MADE AT KOSTER'S

Liquors Costing $52,000 Were Sold Last Year for $114,000.

Despite Oscar Hammerstein's protests that Koster & Bial, as dealers in wines, liquors, &c., have been regularly overcharging the corporation of Koster, Bial & Co., that runs the big Thirty-fourth Street music hall, he seems to have been making a pretty comfortable profit on his shares of stock in the corporation. On Mr. Hammerstein's cross-examination yesterday, in the suit he has brought for an accounting of the corporation's affairs, it developed that last year $114,000 worth of wines, liquors, and cigars were sold in the music hall. On these sales $62,000 profit was realized, or nearly 120 per cent.

The trial of Mr. Hammerstein's suit was resumed yesterday before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court, Messrs. Koster & Bial having recruited their legal forces by the employment of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Mr. Boardman conducted the cross-examination of Mr. Hammerstein.

In his direct examination Mr. Hammerstein testified that he had never said to Mr. Bial that he was satisfied to have the firm of Koster & Bial sell the wines, liquors, and cigars to the corporation of Koster, Bial & Co., and he also denied having had any conversation with either Mr. Koster or Mr. Bial in which there was any concession or arrangement made other than was in the contract.

When Expert Hartung made the first examination of the books in June, Mr. Hammerstein then suggested that, as he was not a bookkeeper, things should be turned over to his brother-in-law, Mr. Rosenberg, for investigation.

Mr. Hammerstein further said he found out that the firm was charging the corporation a large profit on the supplies when he appointed a man named Sigismund to go over the books. When he found that out, he went to the bookkeeper of the firm and the corporation and called his attention to the fact.

"The bookkeeper laughed," continued the witness, "and said there was no reason that he could see why the firm should not sell goods to the corporation at a profit. I said that I thought it was a downright swindle, and shortly afterward brought suit."

In answer to a question by Judge Dugro, Mr. Hammerstein said he had perfect confidence in his partners, and that he did not want to constitute himself an officer to look over everything.

The case will go on to-day.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW A WITNESS

He Testified to the Good Character of H. L. Brown, Who Was Released.

The trial of Henry Lionel Brown of 44 West Ninety-eighth Street, charged with having received 31,000 postage stamps, alleged to have been stolen from the vaults of the Government Bureau of Engraving, in Washington, was resumed before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. Chauncey M. Depew was the first witness called.

"I have known the defendant," said Mr. Depew, "from his infancy, and have known three generations of his family on both sides. They are among the most respectable families in the country.

"The young man's general reputation is good. He applied to me six months ago for employment. I inquired into his references and placed his name on the list of approved applicants. I don't know much of his character during the last two or three years."

Other witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant.

The jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the youthful prisoner was discharged.

His young wife, who had occupied a seat by the side of the defendant during the two days' trial, became hysterical with joy when the verdict was announced, and had to be removed from the courtroom by friends.

LAWYER PETER HARGOUS IN JAIL

Arrested for Failing to Pay $600 Costs in a Lawsuit.

Peter Hargous, a lawyer, is in trouble again. He was yesterday lodged in Ludlow Street Jail for failing to pay $600 costs in an action brought against him, in which Miss Fannie Lowenstein also appeared as defendant. The action grew out of a dispute over some property. An application was made to Presiding Justice Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Chambers, to set aside the attachment which was issued against the lawyer.

Just as the motion was to be heard, the opposing counsel interposed a preliminary objection to it upon the ground that the reasons for the motion were not stated in the papers.

"The objection is well taken," remarked the presiding Justice to the counsel, "but I will give you an order to show cause, returnable forthwith, why the attachment should not be vacated. You can argue the motion at once."

The lawyer then proceeded to argue for the discharge of his client from jail, insisting that, as no execution had been issued against the property of Hargous in the county in which he resides—Richmond—it should be vacated.

Decision on the motion was reserved.

VERDICT IN DR. WALTON'S FAVOR

He Sued Mrs. Helen E. Chadwick to Recover a Loan.

Dr. Alfred Walton of 30 East Twenty-second Street, who was accused of usurious practices by Mrs. Helen E. Chadwick, recovered a verdict against Mrs. Chadwick yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge McAdam, for $1,239.82.

Dr. Walton's action was brought to recover $1,133 which Mrs. Chadwick had borrowed from him in May, 1893. At that time Mrs. Chadwick had a large boarding establishment in Fifth Avenue, and she was threatened with dispossess proceedings. Dr. Walton said that she told him she was to be put out, bag and baggage, on the following day if she did not have some money. He loaned her the money, but never got a cent back.

She defended the action upon the ground that the transaction was usurious, inasmuch as he demanded $1,400.

The physician denied the correctness of this statement, and explained that the reason she had agreed to pay $1,400 was because she had told him there was a chattel mortgage on the fixtures, and he wanted to be protected in case there was any trouble about it. The $300 additional was to secure him in the event of any legal complications over the chattel mortgage, which covered the property in the boarding house.

THE WIDOW GETS THE INSURANCE

False Statements in the Husband's Application Were Alleged.

A case of considerable interest to insurance companies and policy holders was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson and a jury.

Frederick Gentner, who was formerly Postmaster of College Point, was insured for $2,000 in the National Mutual Insurance Company on June 12, 1893. He died on Oct. 15 of that year, leaving a wife and several children. When he signed the application he was compelled to swear that he was in good health and of temperate habits.

After his death, the company declined to pay the insurance, charging that Gentner had sworn falsely in his application. Mrs. Gentner brought an action in the Supreme Court against D. Edgar Anthony, the receiver of the company, who was appointed last June to wind up its affairs, to recover the amount of the policy.

Several witnesses at the trial yesterday were produced by the company to show that Gentner was suffering from asthma at the time he obtained the policy, and was a man of intemperate habits.

One witness, Mrs. Banschow, testified that three days before Mr. Gentner took out the policy he was in her house. She declared that he was then suffering from asthma and rheumatism, and was drunk at the time.

It took the jury five minutes to decide on a verdict of $2,150 for the widow.

Judge Martine Translates Latin.

Judge Martine showed his qualifications as a Latin scholar yesterday when Damase Cusson was brought before him for sentence in the Court of General Sessions. Cusson was charged with collecting contributions unlawfully for the Monastery of St. Bonaventure at Detroit, Mich. He carried a letter of recommendation written in the language of ancient Rome, which Judge Martine translated. It stated that Cusson was duly authorized to collect for the institution. The letter was fraudulent, and Cusson got one year in the penitentiary.

Judgment Against Jockey Garrison.

Jacob Ruppert has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court for $2,597.78 against Edward H. Garrison, the jockey, who formerly rode for him. The action was not defended by Garrison. It was based upon two causes of action on notes. One note was for $1,500, given by Garrison and payable to Ruppert. The note was made on July 19, 1894, and was for three months. The other was a note for $1,000, made by McMahon and Stees, on March 25 last. It was a six months' note, which was indorsed by Garrison.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 1,391—Samuel Mather et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Richard Rillston.—Argument concluded by George F. Edmunds for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 166—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. George H. Platt et al.

Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170, and 171—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe Salisbury. Submitted by Solicitor General Maxwell for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for defendants in error to file briefs and to counsel for plaintiff in error to file reply brief.

No. 775—Henry F. Batchelor, plaintiff in error, vs The United States.—Argued by John T. Morgan for the plaintiff in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the defendant in error.

No. 424—William Grimm, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by Solicitor General Maxwell for the defendant in error and submitted by D. P. Dyer for the plaintiff in error.

No. 807—P. J. Bannon et al., plaintiffs in error, vs The United States.—Argued by A. B. Browne and B. F. Dowell for the plaintiffs in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the defendant in error.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 24, will be as follows: Nos. 172, 173, (and 174, 175, and 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 (and 182,) 183, 184, and 186.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

76—Phillip vs. Steamship Energia. 77—Insurance Company of North America vs. Steamship Energia, &c. 79—Guggenheimer vs. Kirschoefer. 80—Kirschoefer vs. Guggenheimer. 82—Central Vermont Railroad vs. Bateman. 83—Pickhardt & Kuttroff vs. United States. 85—United States vs. Perkins, Goodwin & Co. 86—McCaldin vs. Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c. 87—Robin vs. Steamship J. A. Garfield, &c., and Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c. 88—Matter of McCaldin, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

76—Sigua Iron Company vs. Green. 115—Anderson vs. United States Express Company. 43—Slevin vs. McIntyre. 124—Williams vs. The Colorotype Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Lizzie Retig, as administratrix, &c., vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, limited, appellant.—Argued by Charles Steele for appellant. Charles Steckler for respondent.

Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, appellants, vs. Ronald T. McDonald and another.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellants, William B. Putney for respondents.

Kate A. Primeau, as administratrix, vs. National Life Association, appellant.—Argued by W. A. Sutherland for appellant, Henry Purcell for respondent.

The day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 57, 53, 93, 95, 98, 29, 45, 115.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Bowers vs. Huerstel.

Class VII.—2—Douglas vs. Perkins Envelope Company.

Class VIII.—3—Hentze vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 5—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 6—King vs. Waite. 7—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company. 8—Morgan vs. Hadder. 9—Lynch vs. Dickson. 10—Cowen vs. Greenberg. 11—Baillie vs. Baillie. 12—Levenson vs. Union Life Insurance Company. 13—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 14—Barker vs. Matsell. 15—Woodcock vs. Woodcock. 16—Matter of Russell. 17—Matter of Kappock. 18—Dalton Shoe Company vs. Sexton. 19—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 20—Rowland vs. Baker. 21—Tabler vs. Dacey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact—1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1536—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levenio vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 589—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2072—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1805—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1807—Elchold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Adjourned until Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1471—Hess vs. Currier. 2569—Wallace vs. Frank. 2570—Wise vs. same. 2571—Morse vs. same. 1727—Miller vs. Guernsey. 907½—National Mohavior Bank vs. Hand. 2474—McFadden vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company. 2017—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 5770—Mitchell vs. Keene. 2154—Gardiner vs. Ellery. 2669—Gelbel vs. Elwell. 1805—Valentine vs. Healey. 1484—Peyser vs. Lewis. 4804—C. & C. Electric Motor Company vs. Millbank. 4594—Kline vs. The Mayor, &c. 2411—Morris Tasker & Co. vs. Deering. 2486—Scribner vs. Thomas. 2528—Same vs. same. 1547—Goldsmith vs. Field. 2314—Higgins vs. Ridgway. 4890—Higgins vs. Pierce. 2478—Acker, Merrill & Condit vs. Hemminway. 5167—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2140—Freige vs. Cleveland. 2195—Shook vs. Buckley.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

14—Middleport Manufacturing Company vs. Reid.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1182—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 1208—Aller vs. White. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 2941—Love vs. Sexton. 850—Home Maker Company vs. Alley. 1203—Waldman vs. Boniface. 1020—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 672—Surick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 845—Barnes vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 844—Curtis vs. same. 1075—Pierpont vs. McGuire. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2632—Sickles vs. Schane.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 153—Skelly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No other case will be taken up this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on at 11 A. M.

559—Stampe vs. Strauss.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 1225—Yates vs. O'Farrell. 1100—Connolly vs. Thorp. 780—Boedecker vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company. 785—Same vs. New-York Bowery Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1272—Briggs vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1754—Carson vs. Dessau. 609—Dressler vs. Hard. 858—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1151—Bendheim vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—9:30—Will of Mary E. Barbaneau, at 2:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—George H. Lincoln, Annie Devine, Thomas E. Davies, Simon Plastrick, Edgar Hendricks; at 2 P. M.—Albert Regensburger, Theresa Wahle, Henry W. Bambach.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1245—Ames vs. Mack. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 864—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 621—Acker vs. Steinhardt. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1328—Cohen vs. Hoelzle. 1248—Hess vs. Rothschild. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 1250—Manchester vs. George M. Allen Company. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 108—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 328—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 1308—Eastman Company vs. Weinstock. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 801—Van Winkle vs. Elmsford Real Estate Company. 1319—Lindemeyer vs. Hodge. 1320—Goodfriend vs. McLellan. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1322—Koschnopky vs. Berman. 1325—Bennett vs. Birnbaum. 1326—Revive vs. Pobaliska. 1327—Burr vs. Jones. 603—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1259—Clark vs. Chamberlain.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1168—Baldfield vs. Liess. 1137—Fitzgerald vs. Timony. 1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1285—Hagedern vs. Buckwell. 1295—Eulbach vs. Glim. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 992—Gunzfried vs. Steinberger. 1171—Bauman vs. Kohner. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 462—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. Stripp. 1301—Avery vs. Sporting World Company. 1299—Moran vs. Steinhart. 1335—Moltz vs. Moller. 1339—Dorian vs. Dorian. 1347—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1348—Lorveth vs. Pringle. 545—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 1154—Doll vs. Poffer. 1231—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 1283—Kimpland vs. Richardson. 1298—Keister vs. Corporation of First Baptist Church. 1302—Young vs. Quick. 1338—Schridrowicz vs. Luther. 1228—Page vs. Reetsch. 1267—Elliott vs. Oppenheim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1110½—Doppler vs. Doscher. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 183—Mackwoll vs. Hamburger. 3026—Hopkins vs. National Waterproof and Fibre Company. 976—Dolan vs. Nestor. 2625—Whalen vs. Gorton. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1216—Hubler vs. Geschwind. 1125½—Sheaver vs. Lindsay. 1368—Hotel Vendome Company vs. Ward. 170—Nash vs. Lieber. 1115—Menken vs. Robinson. 1116—Wintringhaus vs. same. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton, as Sheriff. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 1217—Weaver vs. Zollikoffer. 39—Schulberg vs. Gueterman. 186—Weber vs. Magner. 1095—Jonson Engineering and Foundry Company vs. Palmer. 307—Metzger vs. Field. 1088—Califano vs. Bore. 1111—Solomon vs. Beach. 1122—Rosenzweig vs. Kelser. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 1043—Baermann vs. De Negre. 1204—Murray vs. Cummins. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1289—Bane vs. Kennedy. 1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital of State of New-York.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1240—Sommers vs. Hughes. 3146—Dobson vs. Miller. 1760—Schwerin vs. Strouse. 1821—Nebenzahle vs. Schlager. 3166—Eichhold vs. Roberts. 3334—Clark vs. Greenfield. 2419—New-York County National Bank vs. Sutherland. 5000—Strauss vs. Fagg. 2982—Crossman vs. McLoughlin. 3272—Massauo vs. Massauo. 3012—Moran vs. Hoffman.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—155—Mason Stable Company vs. Lewis.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I, room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Muller.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—James Ray. 2—Julius J. Leidemer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Fannie M. Leslie. 2—Isaac Oppenheimer. 3—William T. Smith. 4—Charles Ohlhaven, Jr. 5—Charles Ritz. 6—George Zorn. 7—Frank Lorello, Polatzo Garmaro, and Polatzo Gerolomo. 8—Mello Machiro.

Pleadings.—1—George Cutchel. (2.) 2—George Schneider. 3—Michael Moloney. 4—Marie Bourda. 5—Eugene Dendinsky. 6—Emil Otto, (2.) 7—David Lorenzo. 8—Frank Holenbak.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Joseph O'Connell. 2—James Davis. 3—Pincus Berman. 4—Henry Tannerbaum. 5—Marco Rovere and Timothy McCarthy. 6—Frank McGuire, James Kleman, and Mary Borst. 7—William Maglone and Louis De Barbieri. 8—Michael Petralla and Jerry Sanders. 9—John Siere and Pasquale Barbieri. 10—Tony Barnica and Brokart Antrail. 11—William Fischer. 12—John Murphy and William McCarthy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—William McPherson. 2—Francis Elliott and William Suppler. 3—Peter Lavery. 4—Andrew Roche. 5—Joseph Austerowitch. 6—John La Rowe. 7—Joseph Muller. 8—Dennis Maguire. 9—Jesse Johns. 10—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 11—Frank Scummazl. 12—Ferdinand Phillips. 13—Savino Bennetti. 14—Michael Mahoney. 15—Tiny Wolf.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Werfilman vs. McKeon—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Dolez vs. Wuensch—George C. Holt. Rowley vs. Padelford—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Anna C. Holbrook vs. Thomas Chalmers—State Trust Company. Daniel S. Decker vs. George Wolfe—William J. Scholson.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Margt. Hoar vs. Martha J. Redmond—John H. Hogan.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. Herman Meyer—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr. Ferdinand Schleffer vs. Oscar Hunter—John Foley.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 794—Caulfield vs. Smith. 819—Spring vs. Bowne. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 832—Collins vs. Accident Insurance Company. 1465 and 1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock et al. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 1369—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and another. 841—Magner vs. Robatschick. 846—McDonald vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 848—Giles vs. McLean. 849 and 850—Hensey vs. Ennis. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 657—Murphy vs. Carey and another. 222—Mahler vs. Woolsey. 857—Gourian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 782—Fallert Brewing Company vs. Fuchs. 861—Brainerd vs. Nelms Opium Cure Company. 864—Guldbrandsen vs. Terwilliger. 866—Marin vs. Schoffer. 869—May vs. McKane. 870—Glaas vs. Vogel.

Highest number reached on regular call, 870.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

106—Valentine vs. Schrieber. 166—Agresta vs. Spazzail.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

1137—Kiernan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1174—Herbert vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1245—Fagan vs. Kelly. 870—Rosenson vs. Vollweiler. 339—Toenges vs. Morsch. 1298—Hepo vs. Regli. 1159—Schnaid vs. Bulk et al. 1117—Bayer vs. Klein. 1187—Degnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 130—Simonson vs. Hendrickson. 1909—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 998—Beckett vs. Hoyt. 1079—Pilger, infant, vs. Mock. 833—Mitchell vs. Amend. 1203—Sturzenacker, infant, vs. Ibert. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1018—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 19—Mundy vs. McGuire.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Louis Leybold, Darius Allen, Edmund W. Corlies, Michael Mulhern, James P. Farley, John W. Ambrose, Frederick S. Thompson, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., Emily M. Miller, and Adam Bischoff.

The administration in the estate of Charles F. Morgan.

The real estate of Charles Keppell.

The estates of Emily M. Albert, Salome Huber, Gideon Nichols, and Sarah Gordon.

The transfer tax in the estates of Lorenz Goetz, Elizabeth Matthers, Bridget Norton, Michael Brennan, and Conrad Haas.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 8—Accounting of Adolph J. Karutz.

VESUVIUS'S STEERING GEAR DISABLED

When Repairs Are Made She Will Blow Up Obstructions.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is under orders to destroy coastwise obstructions to navigation, put to sea Tuesday morning and returned a short time afterward with steering gear disabled.

Her officers said last night that the injury could not be repaired before Monday. When ready for service again, Lieut. Commander Knox will take the Vesuvius to a point off Fort Wadsworth, where a supply of guncotton torpedoes will be placed on board.

Some obstructions which have been noted by the Hydrographic Officer as existing off Fire Island, will be the first to which the vessel will give attention.

When these have been located and destroyed, the Vesuvius will seek other obstructions off Barnegat. From that point she will go to Hampton Roads to await further instructions.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Majestic from Liverpool.

A.—Col. Ralph Allen, James Alpass, Mrs. E. S. Ashwell.—B.—Philip Bauer, Max Beerbohm, Walter Bell, J. B. Black, W. W. Bolton, H. W. Bowen, Lionel Brough, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Burnham, A. O. Burnham, Charles Burns.—C.—K. Campbell, J. H. Capper, P. Catasus, Miss E. Chalmers, C. W. Cottam, S. G. Curry.—D.—S. Dawson, Jr., Depailler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, Miss F. M. Doggett, Mr. Drake, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, George Duncan.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Favorite, O. C. Feldheim, A. Fels, W. F. Finlayson, G. D. Foster.—G.—W. E. Gilbert, J. T. Gould, W. H. Grindley, J. Guardiola.—H.—Alfred Heath, T. E. Heenan, Fred Heath, C. N. Heinz, Miss Henry, A. C. Hexter, L. Nelder Hofheim, H. C. Holder, Miss G. Humphreys.—I.—Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Miss M. Ismay.—J.—A. P. Jenkins.—K.—Charles Kahn, Surgeon Capt. Kelly, C. O. Koker itz, Mrs. Van Konghuit.—L.—A. Ladyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Forbes-Leith, C. Lepper, Miss J. Lindsay.—M.—J. B. Marshall, Charles Marston, G. McElveen, Capt. and Mrs. McKenzie, Alexander McLachlin, E. A. Mehaffey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Meakin, F. M. Miller, E. J. Mitton, J. H. Meakin.—N.—C. Y. Nepean, A. E. Newton, Mr. Von Nimpsch, Mrs. Nordheimer.—O.—E. J. O'Brien.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. Sutton Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollak.—R.—Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Richardson, E. Rosenberg, W. Russell.—S.—G. A. Schofield, E. Simmonds, Mrs. C. Sprague-Smith, Miss H. Sprague-Smith, A. V. Solomon, George Spandenberg, C. B. Stedman, the Rev. Charles Stephen, James Stewart, Mr. Stevens, F. Stoltz, H. H. Sutton.—T.—W. Tait, W. M. Taylor, Dr. A. D. Thomas, Arthur Thomas, Julius Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Alfred E. Trew.—W.—G. A. Whitman, T. C. Winkfield, W. R. Wilson, Washington Wood.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.—Horace D. Baker, alias George Sage, to-day pleaded guilty of the forgery of drafts by which he secured $3,100 from the Hawford National Bank of Belair in May last. Sentence was suspended and Sage was sent back to jail.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Snow has fallen here to the depth of about twelve inches since last evening, insuring a continuance of excellent sleighing for several weeks and making it possible to continue lumbering operations.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 23.—C. L. Jenkins, a Pinkerton detective employed in Darlington County by the State Government in the dispensary service was shot from ambush near Hartsville and probably fatally wounded.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 23.—William Killoy and George Gates of Fairhaven died from exhaustion at Lake Saltonstill while attempting to make their way through the broken ice.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—By the overturning of a hook and ladder truck, while on the way to a fire, Robert Gilmore was killed and John Kanary probably fatally hurt.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOSEPH MAUDE, William Maude, and Deborah Biltytude, send greeting:

Whereas, Lizzie Markert of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia Whitchurch, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testament whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar-
[L. S.] nold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES FLYNN, Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. d13-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE O. ONSTED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 73 Murray Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1894. HENRY M. GOBLE, Executor. JULIA A. ONSTED, Executrix. MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney, 835 Broadway, New-York City. n22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR S. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 10, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of December, 1894. EDGAR N. SIDMAN, Administrator. GEORGE H. FLETCHER, Attorney for Administrator, 170 Broadway, N. Y. ja3—law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS GEILFUSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Number of Express Trains on the Long Island Road to be Increased.

ONE STEP TOWARD RAPID TRANSIT

The Daily Service Between Flushing and Long Island City Will Consist of 102 Trains on and After Feb. 4,

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 23.—The principal topic of conversation among commuters on Long Island trains between Long Island City and Flushing for several weeks has been the rumored adoption of a rapid-transit service between those points. To-day The New York Times can officially announce that such a schedule will go into effect Feb. 4.

While the change does not constitute a rapid-transit service in its strict meaning, yet the increased train facilities and reduced running time will represent a very decided improvement over the service now in vogue, and it must necessarily result in the advancement of the business interests of the towns concerned, with the attendant increase in population.

To thousands of commuters who do business in New-York City and who reside in Flushing and near-by towns the change means that their work of years in the direction of an up-to-date train service is about to be rewarded with success. The daily service between Flushing and Long Island City, Sundays excepted, will be increased under the new schedule to 102 trains, as against 64 on the present schedule. Sixty-eight of the 102 trains will be fast expresses, making no regular stops between Flushing, Main Street, and Long Island City. Local traffic at intermediate stations will be catered to by trains on the Whitestone branch. All Main Street, Flushing trains will be local from Flushing to Great Neck.

There will be no reduction in fares at present. That this will come, however, cannot be doubted. Flushing will in the near future have two perfect trolley systems operating between Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Flushing at a fare of 10 cents. The Long Island Railroad Company must meet this in order to compete. The Steinway trolley system is now in perfect operation between Woodside, Winfield, and Long Island City, and the patronage the line is receiving is undoubtedly being felt by the Long Island Railroad Company

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WAGES.

No Trouble Expected from Labor Agitators on Roads in the South.

A statement was circulated in Wall Street yesterday that the labor organizations were agitating a restoration of wages on the Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville system, and that such agitation was affecting the price of Southern Railway securities. An officer of the last-named company, who is well qualified to speak by authority, said:

"The facts are these: A reduction was made in the Autumn of 1893 of 5 per cent. on employes receiving from $50 to $65 per month, and 10 per cent. on those receiving over $65. These reductions were made at a time when the gross earnings of the properties were about 20 per cent. less than at the time the rates of pay were established, and these reductions still remain in force. After the reorganization of the properties and their establishment upon a solvent basis the employes met the officers of the company in December last, and petitioned for a restoration of pay to the old basis

"It was explained to them that, while the properties had been relieved from debt solely through sacrifices upon the part of the owners and creditors, and that, while the earnings for a few months showed some increase, the company was not in condition to make the restoration; and it was promised that within sixty days from the time of the conference the company would fully consider their petition and the entire subject, and would prepare rules and regulations covering the pay and service of all classes of its employes, new rules and regulations being necessary in order to harmonize differences heretofore existing by reason of the previous separate control of the properties.

"The employes were entirely satisfied with this, and there has been no further discussion on the subject, and no agitation. The company expects to complete its schedules, and discuss them with the committees representing the employes by or about the middle of February, as agreed."

A GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

A Bill in Congress to Incorporate a National Transcontinental Road.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Childs (Rep., Ill.,) to-day introduced in the House a bill to incorporate the National Central Railway Company. It creates William D. Allen, J. C. Caldwell, J. W. Reed, and J. C. Reynolds of Chicago; John Bell of Michigan, John C. Mellinger of Indiana, James McPherson of Ohio, and Joseph Barrett of Buffalo, N. Y., a body politic and corporate by the name of the National Central Railway Company, and authorizes them to lay out and equip a railway from a point on the Hudson River, or from some point in New-York City, to some point in San Francisco.

The road is to be constructed in the most improved manner and of the best materials known in the art of railroad building. The capital stock of the company is to be $400,000,000. If the company so elect, the Government is to guarantee the interest upon bonds sold to aid in the construction of the road.

A preamble to the bill says that it is declared to be one of the fundamental duties of the Government to provide for common defense and promote the general welfare of its people, and that such defense and welfare can be subserved by connecting the two great centres of population upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by the shortest available line for the transportation of Government troops, the United States mails, the people and their commerce. The present route can be reduced in distance by six or seven hundred miles.

THE GRADE-CROSSING FIGHT.

Judge Prentice Vacates the Injunction Against the Traction Company.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23.—Judge Prentice, in the Superior Court, this morning signed the order vacating the injunction which has heretofore prevented the traction company from crossing the Consolidated tracks at the station in this city.

There is every reason to believe that the question of the right of the traction company to lay their tracks across the tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road at Fairfield Avenue, in this city, will go to the Supreme Court of the United States on a constitutional question. It is not only a fight between the electric road in this city and the steam railway, but every electric road and proposed road in the State which is intended to form the great system which will parallel the Consolidated Road.

To crush the opposition at the start seems to be the intention of the Consolidated, and a no more effectual way could have been devised than to secure the passage of the Elmer Grade Crossing bill, which effectually prevents any electric railway crossing the tracks of a steam road at grade. Unless there can be a continuous line of electric roads, the force of a parallel line would be of no great effect, and unless the electric roads can cross the Consolidated tracks at certain points there can be no continuous line. The victory of the steam railroad people in the Senate yesterday has put a big setback to the proposed extensive system of electric roads which it was intended to construct along the shore and take away the passenger traffic of the Consolidated.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

The Suit for a Foreclosure of the Union Pacific Meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railway, held in this city last Tuesday afternoon, a resolution was adopted instructing the company's counsel to take such steps with regard to the foreclosure suit recently brought in St. Louis by the bondholders as will best serve the interest of the stockholders. No action was taken relative to the bill before Congress concerning an extension of the company's debt to the Government. The meeting was attended by President S. H. H. Clark, Alexander E. Orr, George J. Gould, S. E. Peabody, Oliver Ames, 2d, Oliver W. Mink, and ex-Judge John F. Dillon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) introduced a bill directing the Attorney General to enter the appearance of the United States in any proceeding for the foreclosure of any mortgage, lien, or incumbrance upon the Union Pacific Railroad or its branches which is prior in law or equity to the mortgage of the United States, and to defend the rights of the United States. It is also provided that when such court has determined the amount due to such paramount mortgage and the amount due the United States as junior mortgagee, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay off any decree in favor of such mortgage or mortgagee in silver dollars of the United States, and all interest that may accrue on such decree from the time of its reduction, and from the time of such payment the United States shall be subrogated to all the rights of such senior mortgagee as determined by such decree, and such proceedings shall from that time be continued and prosecuted by the Attorney General for the exclusive benefit of the United States.

The third section appropriates of the silver dollars of the United States now in the Treasury of the United States such amount as may be necessary for the purpose of this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to coin from the bullion now in the Treasury whatever amount may be necessary.

Pennsylvania's Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Following is a statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1894, as compared with the same month in 1893, show a decrease in gross earnings of $149,055.74, an increase in expenses of $17,181.12, and a decrease in net earnings of $166,236.86. The twelve months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, show a decrease in expenses of $7,670,939.25, a decrease in expenses of $6,632,270.71, and a decrease in net earnings of $1,038,668.54.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1894, as compared with the same month in 1893, show an increase in gross earnings of $70,601.75, a decrease in expenses of $48,224.65, and an increase in net earnings of $118,826.40. The twelve months of 1894, as compared with the same period of 1893, show a decrease in gross earnings of $5,123,559.56, a decrease in expenses of $3,717,098.85, and a decrease in net earnings of $1,406,460.71.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—John Scott, for eighteen years General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has resigned, his resignation taking effect Feb. 1. The Board of Directors met in Philadelphia yesterday, accepted the resignation with expressions of regret, and appointed ex-Judge James A. Logan as his successor.

—The suit of the Attorney General of Illinois against the Pullman Palace Car Company, to forfeit the charter of the company, which was set for a hearing in Chicago yesterday, was continued by agreement of counsel until the 29th inst.

—The Atchison Joint Executive Reorganization Committee has not yet received any definite information regarding the attitude of the London committee toward the proposed plan. News is expected to-day, or by Saturday at the latest.

—President Benjamin Thomas of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railway has been elected Chairman of the Chicago General Managers' Association in place of E. St. John, resigned.

—At the annual election of the Mount Jewett and Smethport Railroad, a day or two ago, B. F. Hazleton was elected President and E. F. Clark Vice President and General Manager.

—The State Railroad Commission has authorized the Fort Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railroad Company to change its name to the Staten Island Traction Company.

—R. B. Campbell, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, has just completed a two weeks' tour of inspection over the Pennsylvania and New-York Central systems.

—On the 1st of next month the Tariff Bureau of the General Freight Traffic Department of the Atchison system will be removed from Chicago to Topeka.

—The Pittsburg and Lake Erie management has fitted up a car for the practical instruction of its men in the handling of air brakes.

—E. B. Byington of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has resigned the Chairmanship of the Buffalo Railway Passenger Committee.

—President Ingalls of the Big Four system has called a conference of his chief assistants in Cincinnati to-day.

—A foreclosure sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad will occur on Feb. 19.

—Molasses tank cars have been put on most of the roads running through Louisiana.

—A number of fast freight engines are to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Fined Principal Fox $20.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Miss Todd, teacher in the public school, told a pupil several days ago to do something. Charles Francis, another pupil, and a son of "Jack" Francis, a well-known local boxer, told the boy not to do it. The teacher directed both boys to go to Principal Fox. They refused to do that. The teacher sent for Principal Fox, who undertook to put the boys out of school.

"Jack" Francis heard of the trouble, and went to the school He and the Principal had words. Then Francis senior got a warrant for Principal Fox's arrest on the charge of assaulting Charles Francis. Justice Busch of Irvington to-day fined Principal Fox $20.

Found a $1,000 Bond.

Policeman William Jordan of the Old Slip Station picked up in Bridge Street yesterday a thousand-dollar bond of the Cincinnati and Great Northern Railroad Company. The bond was placed in the possession of Property Clerk Harriot at Police Headquarters.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	7:17	Sun sets	5:08
Moon sets			6:33

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:22	7:08	12:14	12:50
Governors Island	6:54	7:37	12:52	1:36
Hell Gate	8:47	9:30	2:20	3:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Silvia, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Mexican Prince, La Plata Countries	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cearense, North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vertigern, Cape Colony and Natal	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Alene, Kingston	.....	.....
Anchoria, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	6:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	.....	5:30 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Seguranca, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Jan. 24.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Jan. 9; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 12; Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Jan. 16; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederich Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5; Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 16; Persia, Hamburg Jan. 14; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; Saller, Bremen, Jan. 12; Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 19.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.—Greece, London, Jan. 10; Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 20.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.—Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 19; La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 19; Niagara, Nassau, Jan. 22.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Jan. 16 and Queenstown 17, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:55 A. M.

SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Antwerp Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Chalmette, Brown, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saratoga, Boyce, Tampico Jan. 14, with mdse. and pasasengers to J. E. Ward & Co.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Malet, Hull Jan. 6, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived ata the Bar at 10:21 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Jacmel Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Oneida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Delaware, Ingram, Wilmington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Procida, (Ger.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg Jan. 5, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

Bark Colombo, (Ital.,) Ferara, Smyrna 87 da, with mdse. McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:45 P. M.—N. W., strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Waesland, for Antwerp; City of Augusta, for Savannah; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Colorado, for Galveston; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.; Europe, for London; Britannic, for Liverpool; Stuttgart, for Baltimore; Seminole, for Charleston, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that day beacons have been established at the entrances to and in Tampa Bay, Fla., as follows: Southwest Channel Day Beacon—A red structure consisting of a conical day mark on an iron column on a triangular platform supported on three iron-cased piles, in 6 feet of water, on the S. E. side of the Southwest Channel, entrance to Tampa Bay; Egmont Key Lighthouse, N. ¾ W., nearly 2¾ miles. This beacon must be left about ⅜ mile to the southeastward in entering. North Channel Day Beacon—A red structure consisting of a conical day mark on an iron column on a triangular platform supported on three iron-cased piles, in 6 feet of water, on the shoal extending to the westward from Egmont Key and on the N. edge of the red sector of Egmont Key Light, S. side of the North Channel, entrance to Tampa Bay; Egmont Key Lighthouse, E. ½ S., ⅝ mile. This beacon should be left nearly ⅝ mile to the southward in entering. Wreck of Steamer Cool Day Beacon—A red and black horizontally striped structure, consisting of a conical day mark on an iron column on a triangular platform supported on three iron-cased piles, in 6 feet of water. The beacon stands beside the wreck, and also marks a reef of rock; Tangent to Gadsden Point, N. E. ¾ E.; Tangent to Little Mangrove Point, N. W. ¼ N. Vessels of light draught may pass the beacon on any side within about 900 feet, but vessels of more than 12 feet draught should not go to the northward of the beacon. Catfish Point Shoal Day Beacon—A black structure, consisting of a cylindrical day mark on an iron column on a triangular platform, supported on three iron-cased piles, in 8½ feet of water, on a shoal in Hillsborough Bay, about ⅞ mile E. by S. from Catfish Point; Gadsden Point, S. W. ⅝ S.; Ballast Point, N. N. W. ⅝ W. This beacon should be left to the westward in passing. Bearings are magnetic and distances in nautical miles. Depths are referred to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Seventh Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 42, 43, 44, and 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Jan. 8 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from New-York Jan. 12 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York Jan. 9, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Guthell, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Collier, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS St. Oswald (Br.) sld. from Constantinople for New-York Jan. 18.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Valliat, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Jan. 20.

SS Brunel (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 21.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Longhirst (Br.) sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Kolpino (Br.) sld. from Hull for New-York to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Fushiki, sld. from Shanghai for New-York to-day.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) Capt. English, from New-York Jan. 5, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Cormack, from New-York Jan. 5, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 12 A. M. to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Scilly Islands at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:22 A. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from Naples Jan. 19 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New-York Jan. 6, via Christiansand Jan. 20, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Two Business Buildings and a Plot of Lots Disposed Of—The Auction Offerings.

Mr. M. Kayser has sold, for Philip Braender, to Frederick Potter and Clarence H. Kelsey, trustees, the eight-story fire-proof business building 43 and 45 East Twelfth Street, 50 by 117, at $300,000. He has also sold, for the estate of Orlando B. Potter, for improvement, the nine lots at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street, 100 by 225 feet, at $125,000.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have sold, to Mrs. Plummer, the six-story brick business building at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Twelfth Streets, 25 by 100, with L 25 by 75.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, at $42,000, to C. Vores, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 72 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side,, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $9,800, to Heilner & Wolf, the two-story frame dwelling 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Much interest was shown concerning the sale of the Dater homestead of 25.1272 acres, in the Twenty-third Ward, announced for sale yesterday by Mr. James L. Wells. Owing, however, to the absence in Europe of Mr. Henry A. Taylor, one of the executors, the sale had to be postponed until Feb. 6.

The principal auction sale announced for to-day is that, by Mr. George R. Read, at 59 Liberty Street, of the Abner Bartlett property. This sale is by order of executors and will be an absolute one. A sad coincidence is the death, yesterday, of Mr. Bartlett's widow.

All sales in the subjoined list will be held at 111 Broadway except as otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alan D. Kenyon, referee, 47 to 51 West Ninetieth Street, north side, 250.2 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50.4 by 100.8½, three four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,030; on prior mortgage, on each, $19,055.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 99.6 by 25.5 by jog 6 inches by 75.5½ by 100, five-story brick factory and three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $51,735.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 212 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $15,780.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 142 East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 80.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,725

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, executors' sale, Abner Bartlett's estate, as follows: 193 Front Street, between Burling Slip and Fulton Street, 20 by 65 by 75, four-story iron and brick building; also southeast corner of Rivington and Attorney Streets, 50 by 100, six-story brick store and lofts building; also 79 Clinton Place, 158 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 48 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling; also 497 Third Avenue, east side, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, 25 by 65 by 80, five-story brick building, with stores and flats; also 151 and 153 East Fiftieth Street, north side, between Lexington and Third Avenues, two five-story double flats, each 26.6 by 86 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 1,362 Franklin Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William Wach of 136 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; cost, $4,500.

Cromwell Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Elliott Place; two-story frame stable, by William Barrett of 424 Eleventh Avenue; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, northwest corner of Anthony Avenue, one-story frame greenhouse, by Alfred Pieper; cost, $200.

Nos. 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, seven-story brick flat, by Gordon Pier of 95 Nassau Street; cost, $95,000.

Nos. 536 and 538 East Eighty-seventh Street, by Franz Mayer, alterations to four-story brick dwelling and shop; cost, $100.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 234 feet west of Eighth Avenue, by Oliver L. Jones, alterations to one-story brick stable; cost, $500.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, by James McGarry, alterations to four-story brick flat and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 38 Bond Street, by Edward Fiedler, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $275.

No. 1,176 Second Avenue, by Lena Mund, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold, at $3,550, to Nathan Kaplan the three-story frame dwelling, 171 Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.2, by irregular.

Messrs. George E. Lovett & Co. have sold, for the estate of William A. Huested, to L. Coffey, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 188 Amity Street, 25 by 50 by 100; and, for K. D. Best and E. A. Dana, to Horace Dickinson, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 10 Remsen Street, 21.3 by 50 by 84.6.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

162D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 121x112.6; William Thompson and wife to Joseph Watkins and others $1

165TH ST, s s, 100.7 ft w of Washington Av, 32.4x200; Charles Zimmermann and wife to Josephine Frank 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 100 ft s w of 165th St, 25x97, part of Lot 21, map of Morrisania; same to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same.. 1

165TH ST, s s, 132.11 ft w of Washington Av, 84.11x200.11; same to same 1

FOREST AV, e s, 17.9 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x95; Robert C. Dorsett and wife to John W. Decker..... 1

FOREST AV, e s, 17.9 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x85; Ernest Hall, referee, to Robert C. Dorsett..... 1,675

LOTS 109 and 110, map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 20x100; Emma A. Furber and another to Amthelo J. Furber..... 200

MONTGOMERY ST, 67; Jacob Kottek and wife to David Amolsky..... 1

2D ST, n s, 61.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20.5x 77x20.6x78.1; Adolph M. Droste and wife to Alwin A. Newmann..... 16,000

10TH ST, 121 East; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Frederick W. Lockwood 24,750

SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Samuel Corn and Henry Corn and wife to Benjamin F. Cohen..... 1

11TH ST, 719 East; Louise Sinzel and others to Peter Fischer and others 1,000

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 83.10 ft n e of Freeman St, 25x126x138.1x170x169.2x irregular, and other property; Frank Belsky and others to John and Mathilda Heffern..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Wehle to same 2,000

13TH ST, 412 West; David Haring and wife to John Pettit..... 1

97TH ST, n s, 139.6 ft w of 1st Av, 30.3x100.11; Emma Silverthau to Theresa Gottschalk..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 50x100; John G. Norris and wife to Benjamin F. Beekman.... 35,000

134TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to John G. Norris..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; same to same..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 75 ft s of 116th St, 12.10x80.5 to 116th St x22.6x75.10x 72.6; Peter L. Dempsey and wife to Catharine F. Donohue..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,440; Cornelius M. Breen to William J. Breen..... 1

95TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 102x 100.5; Victor Eckstein and wife to Central Spar Verein of New-York City 59,000

1ST AV, n e corner of 82d St, 27.2x 80; Catharine L. Wynne to John Wynne 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 48.2 ft n of 83d St, 16x62.3; Patrick Curley and wife to Edward C. Sheehy..... 13,000

62D ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Joseph Rosenberg and wife to Mayer Neuburger..... 26,000

37TH ST, 105 East; Louisa M. Wood, individual, and executrix of Sarah Wood, to Daniel S. McElroy..... 10

SAME property; Louisa M. Wood and another, executors of Edward Wood, to same..... 10

SAME property; Caroline W. Birdsall and others, heirs of Sarah M. Wood, to same 2

34TH ST, 248 East; Ida Dienst to Warren N. Goddard..... 14,500

75TH ST, 29 West; John C. Umberfield and wife to José M. Andreini.. 100

94TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Central Park West, 12.5x100.8; George J. Cohen and wife to Theresa Steinmann 1

Recorded Leases.

APPLEBY, Charles E., to Eastmans Company; n e corner of 12th Av and 57th St, 200.10, to 58th St, x400, 10¼ years..... $8,000

CHRISTOPHERS, Martin, to Carl Silverman and another; store, &c., n e corner of Willis Av and 137th St, 5 years..... 1,200

GERKEN, Cordt, to James B. Cosgrove; 631 6th Av, 5 years..... 4,000

RUNK, Caroline and Otto, to Phillip Wissig; store, &c., 270 Grand St, 5¼ years 1,500 1,800

SAWYER, Flora, to Flynn & Co.; 46 to 50 Wooster St, 3 years..... 2,200

WILT, Mary A., to John Stehlik; 203 E 102d St, store, 3¼ years..... 480

WALKER, Fernando R., to D. S. Wuehrmann; store, &c., 30 Clinton Place, 1½ years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

AULD, George D., to Clarence Stephens; n w corner of Park Av and 134th St, 3½ months..... $2,500

AMOLSKY, David, to Jacob Kottek; 67 Montgomery St, 5 months, (two mortgages) 13,600

BRADY, John R., and wife to John Harney; w s of 10th Av, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 1 year..... 1,000

BRADY, Lavinia A., to Harry Held; 75 East 115th St, 1 year..... 500

BACH, Lewis Z., and others to Robert H. Coleman, as trustee, &c.; s w corner of 163d St and Brook Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BALTES, Fernando, and wife to Bertha Cohn; 73d St, s e corner of 4th Av, 2 years..... 5,000

CARRINGTON, Elizabeth D., and husband to Isabella Greasen; 369 West End Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CLARK, Frances A., and another to the Congress Brewing Company; s s of 98th St, 99.6 ft w of 1st Av, demand 30,000

DECKER, John W., to Robert C. Dorsett; e s of Forest Av, 17.10 ft s of 163d St, demand..... 3,000

DONOHUE, Michael J., and others to the Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Eagle Av, 576.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 6,500

DIEHL, Balthasar, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, 4 months..... 4,000

DAMIANE, Giovanna, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; s s of 149th St, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years..... 500

GOERWITZ, Carl, to Adolphus Busch; n w s of 3d Av, 23 ft n e of 17th St, 5 years..... 40,000

GODDARD, Warren N., to William M. Prichard; s s of 34th St, 70 ft w of 2d Av, security..... 3,000

SAME to George F. Baker; same property, security..... 3,000

SAME to Clara Bryce, same property, security 3,000

SAME to Richard H. Ewart and others, same property, (three mortgages) security payment..... 9,000

HOUGH, Rose, and Lester W. Hough to Eleanor L. Meyer; s s of 132d St, 137.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.... 7,500

HALPIN, Paul, to William H. Payne; n s of 148th St, 425.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., and wife to Sarah A. Williamson; old s s of Taylor St, 148 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,500

LINKE, Robert, to Ronald K. Brown; n s of (Schuyler) 153d St, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year..... 390

SAME to Elizabeth S. Herring, same property, 3 years..... 3,500

SAME to Herrman Linke, same property, 1 year..... 400

McELROY, Daniel S., to Louisa M., executrix, &c.; n s of 37th St, 105 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 35,000

McALLISTER, Frank V., to Townsend Hawxhurst; s s of Delancey St, 50 ft w of Goerck St, 3 years.. 3,000

McGRATH, Launcelot, and wife to Julia A. Morris, w s of Fulton Av, Lot 87, map Village Morrisania, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 2,000

NEUMANN, Alwin A., to George F. Droste; n s of 2d St, 61.7 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 8,500

PETTIT, John, to Mary Hazel; 412 West 30th St, 3 years..... 20,000

REGAN, John, and wife to Henry A. Grant; n s of 134th St, 200 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 14,000

REGAN, John, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 134th St, 200 ft w of Park Av, 4 months..... 3,184

SILVER, Fannie M., to Fannie Barton; 318 West 126th St, 1 year..... 500

SCHNUGG, Frances J., and wife to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees, and another; n s of 98th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, and adjoining property, 4 11-12 years, (three mortgages) 60,000

WYNNE, John, to Christian Jetter; n e corner of 82d St and 1st Av, demand..... 7,000

WEIL, Leopold, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 75th St, 255 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 16,000

WALSH, William, to Mary A. Spangenberg; n w corner of Intervale Av and 169th St, 3 years..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUSH, Louis S., executor of Sarah Brush, to Louis S. Brush and others $21,262

CLARK, Stephen J., administrator to Robert Murray, trustee..... 10,000

ENDHOLZ, Magdalena, to Jacob Wiehe 3,500

FRYE, Jed, to Eliza C. Farnham..... 6,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Sarah S. Kaliske and others, executors... 13,500

MENDEL, Bella, to Morris Adler, guardian 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lena Ettlinger 16,111

MYERS, Pauline, and another, to Louis S. Brush..... 14,327

RHODES, George H., guardian to Julia M. Rhodes, &c., Beacon.—A 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joel S. Mason and another, executors, and another, (three mortgages) 43,000

TODD, Judson S., to Frederick A. Snow 1

SAME to Henry W. Ford, ... 1

VAN NEST, Alexander T., to Jean Van N. Foster..... 10,110

WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to William H. Borman 2,250

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

SOUTH ST, 270; Thomas M. Elliott against Marcus Bebro, owner; McLean Engineering Company, contractor $495

DELANCEY ST, 313; Jacob Friesner against Bertha Gluck, owner; John Altstein, contractor..... 104

107TH ST, East, 76 and 78; Joseph W. Binney against James Gault, owner; John Gault, contractor.. 18

122D ST, s s, 600 ft e of 8th Av, 125 ft front; F. O. Norton Cement Company against Charles Palliser, owner; Palliser, Palliser & Co., contractors 95

MADISON AV, 1357; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... 223

Lis Pendens.

83D ST., East, 200; Max Savelson against Michael Sullivan, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

GOLD ST., 62 and 64; Josephine A. Hillyard against Charles G. Smith, executor, (action to declare trust void.)

109TH ST., w e s, between 11th and Amsterdam Avs, Lots 310 and 311; Christie St, Lot 148; Mary C. Schwab against Christina Schwab and others, (partition.)

175TH ST and AUDUBON AV, s e corner; 80th St, n s, 90.6 ft w of 4th Av, 20.8 ff front; 10th Av, w s, 74.6 ft s of 211th St, 25 ft front; James McCreery against James Lichtenstein and others (action to set aside deeds, &c.)

128TH ST and 7TH AV, n e corner; the Bowery Savings Bank against the New-York Presbyterian Church and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 204 ft n e of 170th St, 50 ft front; Charles Porth against John Long and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's l

THE STATE TO PRESERVE

A Bill Prepared to Protect Scenery and Historic Places.

A MEMORIAL BY ANDREW H. GREEN

It Is Parposed to Incorporate a Number of Trustees Who Shall Have Charge of the Matter—Provisions.

Many prominent people of this city have become interested in a movement for the preservation from destruction and vandalism of areas of natural beauty and places of historical interest in the State. It is proposed to provide for their care as the property of the State.

A bill has been prepared providing for the incorporation of a Board of Trustees with this object in view.

A memorial on the subject has been prepared by Andrew H. Green and will be presented to the Legislature, with the draft of the bill. It is as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents that:

The present aspect of the financial affairs of the State may well be contemplated with satisfaction. With no debt of consequence, with no occasion for creating one, with a moderate rate of taxation, and with the reasonable expectation that this will be further reduced by the contributions of those deriving great profits from franchises granted by the State, the 6,000,000 of her people certainly have reason for congratulation despite existing business disturbances.

These conditions, however, if we may predict what is to be from what has been, are sure to invite schemes ostensibly for the public benefit, but really for private gain, that will encourage extravagance, deplete the Treasury, and again rear a monument of debt to be paid by an increase of the burden of taxation.

The ends sought to be accomplished by this memorial make no demand upon the Treasury; its purpose is in the opposite direction, that of economy rather than of expenditure, and it relates to a class of objects that will be likely at this time to command very general interest and cordial co-operation, and over which, in the interest of the people, the State may well extend the aegis of its protection.

Within the domain of the State, from Montauk to Chautauqua, and from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence, are numerous places memorable by conflicts during the half century of the French and Indian wars of the colonial era, and others by the more recent stern conflicts of the Revolution.

While patriotic sentiments and traditions will keep alive the memory of these events by which we are what we are, the visible evidences that are an essential aid to preserve them for coming generations are fast disappearing.

Turning to more peaceful scenes, we find within the boundaries of the State a remarkably varied topography, comprehending landscapes of world-wide celebrity, as well as localities of deep interest and of peculiar beauty.

There readily recur the catalogue of its mountains, rivers and its incomparable lake areas, its mountain surfaces, its unparalleled water spectacles, its picturesque islands, and its extensive ocean shores, alternating with beetling cliffs, beaches where the billows rise and sink, and shifting dunes whirled about with every gust of rugged winds.

Areas of primitive natural beauty are being seized upon for private uses and for profitable enterprises that are not unlikely to exclude the public from their enjoyment, as especially is this the case in the vicinity of the large cities.

It would seem a fitting time that conservative methods be devised by means of which objects of historic value, localities where patriotic struggles have taken place, where peculiar natural scenery obtains, or made interesting by association with illustrious personages, should be rescued from the grasp of private speculation and preserved for public enjoyment, subject only to such restrictions as make for the public pleasure.

The State has already entered upon a somewhat similar policy in the acquirement of the Niagara Reservation and the Adirondack forests.

To this end I would respectfully suggest a continuing organization of substantial, respected, and well-known citizens, selected without reference to political predilections, upon whom should be conferred adequate power and authority:

1. To acquire, hold, maintain, improve, and administer historic places and objects and picturesque areas of natural beauty.

2. To receive by devise, or other conveyance, such places, areas, or objects in fee, or upon such trusts as may be agreed upon by the donors and the association.

3. To accept, hold, and administer such lands and other property as may from time to time be intrusted to its care by the State.

4. To act jointly or otherwise with such persons as may be appointed by other States for the attainment of like purposes or objects for which this association was designed, whenever those purposes and objects can only be secured by the joint action of two States, or when the subject of such action lies within the jurisdiction of two States.

5. From time to time to report to the Legislature by bill or otherwise such recommendations and suggestions as are pertinent to the objects of the association.

All property acquired otherwise than from the State to be the property of the association, but no dividend to be made nor any pecuniary profit to accrue to its members. The title and ownership of whatever property belongs in the State hereafter acquired by the moneys of the State, that comes under the management of the association, to remain forever the property of the State and subject to the control of the Legislature.

It not infrequently occurs that an individual or a number of persons desire to establish a memorial of a friend or a relative or of some especially worthy example or event. What more fitting than the conveyance to an organization especially created to take charge of it, of some area of land or common of striking characteristics for public use and enjoyment, accompanied with sufficient pecuniary means to insure its proper care?

Furthermore, it would be directly in the line of public economy to provide in any law that may be enacted to accomplish those purposes, that in some form the powers of the various commissions each now having charge of State property held for the public pleasure, as distinguished from eleemosynary, charitable, puritory, or administrative uses, should gradually be absorbed under the management of the proposed association.

This may be done easily and without offense by a simple provision that when a vacancy occurs in the membership of any existing commission, by expiration of present term of office or otherwise, it shall be filled by a member of the association herein proposed and to be appointed by it, and when the terms of all the members of any existing commission have expired the subject of their care is to be transferred to that of the association.

The members or managers of said association to give their services without recompense and to have no pecuniary interest in its affairs.

Of the sixty counties of the State there is not one without some area or object which public interest, local, or more general, is not enlisted in a greater or less degree; and not a hamlet where a spirit of patriotic sentiment may not be developed by a judicious movement to preserve the memorials and traditions of the past, and to save them from effacement and disfigurement.

It is hoped that the authorities in charge of the important topographical survey of the State, now in progress by the united agency of the State and of the National Government, will take pains to indicate on their maps places of historic interest and of attractiveness.

It cannot be but that the intelligent administration of these objects and areas will tend to quicken a spirit of patriotism, to act as an example and stimulus to a higher standard of care of public grounds in the villages and towns throughout the State, and to cultivate attachment to localities, a most desirable influence to be fostered.

A bill is therewith submitted to give effect to the suggestions above mentioned, cast, it is hoped, in the form that will be open to no serious objection.

The bill is as follows:

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of scenic and historic places and objects and to provide for the care of certain property of the State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The following persons: William H. Webb, Samuel D. Babcock, John M. Francis, Charles A. Dana, Andrew H. Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter S. Logan, Henry E. Howland, Edward P. Hatch, William L. Bull, James M. Taylor, J. Hampden Robb, Ebenezer K. Wright, Lewis Cass Ledyard, William M. Evarts, Wager Swayne, Charles R. Miller, Frederick W. Devoe, Elbridge S. Spaulding, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Thomas V. Welch, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Frederick J. de Peyster, Morgan Dix, John A. Stewart, Charles C. Beaman, Francis Vinton Greene, Peter A. Porter, George N. Lawrence, Benjamin F. Tracey, Augustus Frank, Charles Z. Lincoln, John Hudson Peck, Sherman S. Rogers, William Hamilton Harris, Alexander E. Orr, Alexander B. Crane, John Hodge, Robert L. Fryer, J. S. T. Stranahan, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Charles A. Hawley, Henry E. Gregory, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry J. Cookingham, Henry R. Durfee, H. Walter Webb, M. D. Raymond, and such others as shall become associated with them in the manner and upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation hereby created are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, with all the powers and subject to the provisions of the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes, except as otherwise provided by this act, and shall be capable of purchasing, taking, receiving, and holding by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise in trust or perpetuity, real and personal estate, for the uses and purposes of said corporation, the value of which, exclusive of that belonging to the State, shall not exceed $1,000,000.

Sec. 2. The objects of said corporation shall be to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or bequest, historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the State, hold real and personal property in fee or upon such trusts as may be agreed upon between the donors thereof and said corporation, and to improve the same, admission to which shall be free to the public under such rules for the proper protection thereof as said corporation may prescribe, and which said property shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 3. The affairs and business of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-five Trustees, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The fifteen persons first named in the first section of this act shall constitute the first Board of Trustees, shall establish the by-laws of the corporation, and shall continue to hold office until others are elected in their stead, as provided by the said by-laws. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees may be filled by the remaining Trustees until otherwise provided for in the said by-laws.

Sec. 4. Neither of the Trustees or members of said corporation shall receive any compensation for services, nor be peculiarly interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract relating to the affairs of said corporation. Nor shall said corporation make any dividend or division of its property among its members, managers, or officers.

Sec. 5. The Board of Trustees shall annually, at a time to be fixed by the by-laws, elect or appoint from their own number the following officers: A President, Vice President, and Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors are elected or appointed, and shall perform such duties as are provided by the by-laws. The Board of Trustees may also appoint a Secretary, and define his duties, and shall have the power to manage, transact, and conduct all business of the corporation, to prescribe the terms of admission of its members, and to appoint and fix the compensation of and remove its employes at pleasure. The said corporation shall have no capital stock, and shall have no power to sell, mortgage, or otherwise incumber any of its property, or any of the property of the State.

Sec. 6. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the Trustees, Commissioners, or managers of any commission, or other bodies, appointed to the charge of any property of the State, other than for eleemosynary, charitable, administrative, or puritory purposes, and of the character of that mentioned in the second section of this act, the same shall be filled by one of the Trustees of the corporation hereby created, to be selected by said Trustees, and when the terms of office of all of the members or any of said commission, Trustees, or managers now appointed to take charge of such State property shall have expired, then its charge and management shall wholly devolve upon the corporation hereby created.

Sec. 7. Said corporation shall annually make to the Legislature a statement of its affairs from time to time, report to the Legislature, by bill or otherwise, such recommendations as are pertinent to the objects for which it was created, and may act jointly or otherwise with any persons appointed by any other State for similar purposes as those intended to be accomplished by this act, whenever the object to be secured by the purpose sought to be accomplished is within the jurisdiction of this and any other State or can only be attained by such joint action.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill has received the hearty indorsement of the Board of Managers of the New-York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the members of which are greatly interested in its passage.

THE MAYOR AND RAPID TRANSIT

HE PROMISES TO SEE THAT IT IS MADE A REALITY.

Power to Spend Enough Money to Make the Road a Success, Mr. Strong Says, Should Be Granted.

Mayor Strong spent a busy day at his office, in City Hall, yesterday transacting official business and listening to his many callers, who went to proffer advice or to get his opinion upon projects for bettering the condition of the city.

In speaking of rapid transit for the city yesterday, Mayor Strong said:

"I am going to see that the rapid transit which has been promised for such a long time is a reality. I am a member of the Rapid-Transit Commission ex officio, and soon I will have something of interest to say on the subject. I have been so busy that I have not had time to attend the meetings, but I will endeavor to do so in the future, and the people can rely on it that the work will be actually begun as soon as possible.

"Now, I am opposed to having the road built not as it should be, because the fifty-million-dollar limit would have to be exceeded. I believe that as much money should be spent as is absolutely necessary to build the road as it should be constructed. I read that the Commissioners are going to ask the Legislature to amend the statutes bearing on the rapid-transit road, and I favor the proposition to amend them so as to permit enough money to be spent to make the road a success."

Mayor Strong conferred with Commissioner Charles E. Simmons of the Board of Charities and Correction yesterday about separating the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction. He believes that they should be kept apart and administered by different boards.

He also spoke about the care of the insane. The city is now taxed by the State for the care of the insane, although it cares for its own. It is said that Mayor Strong wishes to have the State repurchase the land which the city bought from it to build insane institutions upon.

Elbridge T. Gerry called on the Mayor, and it was understood that they talked of the licensing of children to appear on the stage. The Mayor has heretofore referred all applications to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to have their applications passed upon before granting licenses.

Capt. Charles Krumm, who was a witness before the Lexow committee, keeps a concert hall in Chrystie Street. Since Mayor Strong took office Krumm has been endeavoring to get his license renewed. The Mayor told him yesterday that he would not renew the license unless he gets a recommendation from the police or Recorder Goff.

The Lafayette Post Meeting.

The arrangements for the meeting at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening, under the auspices of Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., are nearly completed.

Gov. Morton will be present with his staff and preside. The speakers are to be Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, John S. Wise, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and others.

Gov. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut, Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont, and their staffs will be present. Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, or, in case he cannot come, Adjt. Gen. Dalton and staff will be present. Ex-Governors James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire, P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, and William E. Russell of Massachusetts, and Mayor Strong will also be present.

Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall and of James W. Miller, ticket agent, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

IS PROUD OF ITS RECORD

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Church Temperance Society.

THE REPORTS ALL ENCOURAGING

A Resolution Denouncing Sunday Liquor Selling—Bishop Potter Has Sympathy for the Brooklyn Strikers.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held yesterday at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The morning session was devoted to an address by the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee; the report of the Woman's Auxiliary, read by Miss H. D. Fellowes; the election of officers, and a discussion on suggested work for 1895, parlor meetings, parish membership, and parish branches.

The General Secretary's report for 1894 was listened to with great interest. It set forth the needs of such a society and gave a brief history of its career. The society was patterned in great measure from the Church of England Temperance Society, with the exception that it pursues different methods of action, suited to the varying national conditions and the capabilities of the Church for meeting them.

It received at the very beginning the indorsements of all the Bishops of the Church and its four lines of work prescribed were prevention, counteraction, restrictive legislation, and personal rescue.

The work of prevention began with the formation of an order for boys and men of between fourteen and twenty-one, known as the Knights of Temperance. A ritual was drawn, covering admission, initiation, and installation, and military drill was made a necessary part of its training. It was governed by Wardens appointed and officered by boys who were elected. When this organization reached a membership of 2,500 it was divided into two parts, the Young Crusaders forming the second division.

The society's work was further systematized by the formation of the Church Temperance Legion and the Headquarters Guard.

The two important factors in the work of counteraction have been tenement house work and the establishment of coffee houses and lunch wagons.

"During 1894, through the liberality of Dr. Satterlee," says the report, "we have completed a house-to-house investigation into the 19,191 families, comprising 94,016 persons, who live within the area assigned to St. Augustine's, a chapel of Trinity. The investigation covered location, name, nationality, creed, rooms occupied, rentals, hours of labor, wages, and environment. The pamphlet has just been issued, and of it an eminent authority says: 'It evidently contains some interesting and valuable data, and is the best contribution to scientific municipal sociology which I have seen for a long time.'"

The night lunch wagon which stands in Herald Square supplied during 1894 67,000 ten-cent meals, and made a profit to the society of $1,100. With the income derived from this and other ones to be established it is proposed to start and maintain a coffee house, reading room, and lecture room in some crowded quarter of the east or west side.

The Sunday opening of saloons is the question to which the society is now devoting its attention, and which formed the topic of the afternoon discussion. Bishop Potter presided, and made a brief address. Speaking of the Brooklyn strike, he said:

"I trust I speak for all when I say that there is great doubt as to the justice meted out to those taking part in it. I feel a keen sympathy for the men who are compelled to be subservient to a company which pays them only one-half or two-thirds their lawful wages. It is injustice to the class which can least protect itself. There should be no such thing as 'caste spirit' in this land of freedom. At the same time, I believe that when laws are once made they should be obeyed, and it is therefore right that the military should protect property.

"This, I say, is the spirit of this temperance cause. The Sunday liquor law is made and it must be enforced."

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this society protest against the proposed change, and will resist the attempt of the saloon keepers to secure the sanction of the law for their Sunday traffic, and contentment of their present and past defiance of existing statutes.

Bishop Potter offered the following amendment:

That in demanding the strict enforcement of existing laws restraining the Sunday liquor traffic, we recognize the inconsistency of any legislation that restrains one class and exempts another, and demand that the law compelling enforced denial to the poor should be so amended as equally to restrain any and every more favored class. This was adopted with great applause.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley offered a resolution in behalf of the Church Temperance Legion, for furthering their work, and the Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, followed with a resolution empowering the society to purchase another night lunch wagon, and to extend the establishment of iced water fountains. Both resolutions were adopted.

The session closed with addresses by the Rev. Pascal Harrower of West Brighton, S. I., and the Rev. Dr. McKin of Washington, D. C. The clergymen who attended the sessions, in addition to those named, were Archdeacon Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Kimber, the Rev. Dr. Vilbert, the Rev. Dr. Lubeck, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Krans, the Rev. Dr. Patey, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Davenport, the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, the Rev. Mr. Butterworth, the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, the Rev. Henry Chamberlain, the Rev. Mr. Beers, the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, the Rev. Mr. Judge, the Rev. Mr. Lines, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, and the Rev. Mr. Conedy.

FOR THE FRESH-AIR FUND

To-day's Benefit Performance Arranged by Manager A. M. Palmer.

Manager A. M. Palmer has given the use of the Garden Theatre and the services of his Little Christopher company for a benefit to be given this afternoon at the Garden Theatre. The receipts are to be given to the Fresh-Air Fund and Summer Home of the Wayside Workers, a band of charitably-inclined women who have secured a home among the pleasant fields of Westchester County where poor, sickly children from the east and west sides of the city are taken and given a chance to get a breath of fresh air and a new lease on life. The charity is in need of funds to carry on the good work for next season, and it is for this purpose that Mr. Palmer has interested himself to arrange one of the best benefit programmes seen in the city for a long time. The first act of "Little Christopher" will be given, Mrs. Kendal will recite "Ostler Joe," Mr. Daly's company will give an act of "A Night Off," with Henry E. Dixey in the cast; Mrs. John Drew and company will appear in the third act of "The Rivals," and there will be other strong features.

MANY WITNESSES EXAMINED

The Extraordinary Grand Jury Expected to Present Indictments Against Policemen Soon

The Extraordinary Grand Jury held two sessions yesterday, lasting until 4:45 P. M., but did not present any indictments.

Justice Ingraham waited in his private room for an hour after the adjournment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and then went away, convinced that the understanding arrived at by the Grand Jury not to hand in indictments while the entire police force is held in reserve to protect the city in the absence of the militia would not be changed.

At the morning session several witnesses who were not identified went before the Extraordinary Grand Jury through the Court of Special Sessions. Other witnesses who were not smuggled in were Max Hochstein, who was recalled; Manager W. B. Valentine of the Stearns Commission Company, a "bucket-shop" concern, and Thomas McCarty, a manager of the Windsor Theatre, and Thomas McCabe, a "policy" magnate. Another witness was S. H. Simonson, a shoemaker, of Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, who was before the Lexow committee as a broker in police appointments.

There were three witnesses in the afternoon, a woman and two men. These witnesses were not before the Senate committee. Their testimony as to police iniquity was at the service of John W. Goff, but because of lack of time and because their evidence was only corroborative he did not make their testimony a feature of the investigation.

It was inferred yesterday that the Extraordinary Grand Jury is done, for the present at least, with witnesses produced before the Senators, and has begun to work the mines of unpublished evidence accumulated by the counsel and detectives of the Lexow committee.

"Angel" Dennett, the committee's subpoena server and detective, was busy around the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, and was frequently in Assistant District Attorney Lindsay's room.

Should Superintendent Byrnes relieve the police reserves from duty the first batch of indictments by the Extraordinary Grand Jury will be in the hands of Justice Ingraham to-morrow. Superintendent Byrnes called on District Attorney Fellows yesterday, but he refused to talk to reporters about his mission.

FOR LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION

THE AINSWORTH BILL INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

It Will Be Sought to Exempt Personal Property from Taxation in the Various Counties.

The Local Option Tax bill, which has been introduced into the Assembly by Assemblyman D. E. Ainsworth and into the Senate by Senator Daniel Bradley, gives to each city and county the power to decide for itself what classes of property shall be taxed and what shall be exempt.

The intention is, if this bill shall be passed, to urge the authorities, especially in New-York and Brooklyn, to exempt personal property from taxation. It is claimed that this will reduce the rate of interest and attract to the cities manufacturers, merchants, banks, and business men generally.

The Ainsworth bill in full is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all Assessors and officers performing the duties of Assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land, separately from all buildings, fences, structures, drains, crops, plants, trees, and other improvements thereon, and to state in separate columns the assessed value of each piece of land and of the entire improvements thereon.

Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors in each county in this State may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such county (other than those which such county may be required to collect for State purposes and other than city taxes, concerning which an express direction may have been given under the authority of Section 3 of this act) shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and of personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements, and personal property, taken together.

Sec. 3. The Common Council in each incorporated city of this State may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such city, collected exclusively for city purposes, shall be levied upon the assessed value of personal property adone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and of personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements, and personal property, taken together.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as diminishing the proportion of the State tax which any city or county may be required to pay into the State Treasury, under existing laws or under any laws which may be hereafter enacted; but in every city and county the value of all real and personal property shall be assessed and returned in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law; and every city and county in which any species of property may be exempted from taxation by virtue of the powers hereby conferred shall nevertheless pay the same proportion of State tax which it would be liable to pay if no such exception were made.

Writing to The New-York Times in reference to this bill, Bolton Hall says:

"The question of taxation is likely to be a live issue in the Legislature this Winter. The references in Gov. Morton's message to the necessity of providing larger State revenues indicated that an attempt will be made to secure the additional revenue by direct taxation. The sentiment of the legislators from the rural counties is strongly in favor of increasing the tax on personal property and on corporations, as New-York City and Brooklyn pay much the larger proportion of these taxes.

"The business men and real estate owners of those cities have for several years been actively working for the abolition of the personal-property tax, believing that the result would be to attract capital and encourage its investment in manufacturing. Through the efforts of the New-York Tax Reform Association and the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club the various 'listing bills' and similar stringent tax laws aimed at the great cities have been defeated.

"A bill providing for local option in taxation, so that each county could abolish the personal-property tax if it saw fit, has been advocated before the Legislature at the last three sessions, and lacked but a few votes of passing last year.

"The bill has been introduced in the Senate this year by Senator Bradley, and in the Assembly by the Republican leader, Danforth E. Ainsworth, and it is believed that it will secure more votes than it did last year.

"As under the new Constitution the influence of the country districts will be larger in future Legislatures, the New-York Tax Reform Association is anxious that a vigorous effort should be made to have the bill passed at the present session, and asks the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn to write to their representatives at Albany urging them to spport the local option tax law."

The Cornell Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Cornell University Club will take place this evening at the Plaza Hotel. A reception to the President of the University, Jacob G. Schurmann, will be held at the hotel at 6 o'clock, the dinner hour being 7 o'clock.

Among those who are expected to be present and respond to toasts are Andrew Carnegie, Prof. Charles E. Hughes, Prof. Horatio S. White, John Frankenheimer, D. J. Tompkins, and James S. Lehmaier, one of Mayor Strong's Commissioners of Accounts.

MRS. J. COLEMAN DRAYTON ARRIVES

Passenger on the Majestic—Refused to See Reporters, Declaring She Had Nothing to Say.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Majestic yesterday was Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. She was accompanied by her maid.

Mrs. Drayton kept close to her staterooms during the entire trip.

She would not see reporters coming up from Quarantine, sending out word from her stateroom she had nothing to say.

When the steamship arrived at the pier Mrs. Drayton was met by her lawyer, Mr. Lindaburg. Mrs. Drayton, instead of coming out on the first cabin passengers' gangway, went to the second cabin gangway and descended to the pier.

A closed carriage was in waiting, which Mrs. Drayton and her lawyer entered and were driven hastily away.

Mrs. Drayton, it is said, is going to closely contest the divorce suit brought by her husband.

TO INVESTIGATE A RELIEF COMMISSION

Supplies for Nebraska Sufferers Not Properly Distributed.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—Nebraska's Relief Commission is to be investigated. The Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the work of relieving the State's destitute. It is alleged that numerous cars of food and clothing contributed by other States are standing on the railroad tracks in various parts of the State awaiting payment of freight charges. It is said the commission is too poorly organized to look after the great work, and that in addition the railroads are holding back the cars of food and fuel until the appropriation by the Legislature becomes available with which to pay the freight.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Santo Domingo; at 11 AM for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince; at 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense.")

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Vertigern; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

SATURDAY.—At 2 PM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Belova, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellova";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 1 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla and Carthagena, must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 2 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, close by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

MEXICO

AND THE

WEST INDIES.

A Grand Tour to **Mexico** and return by Ward Line Mail Steamer **"Yumuri"** from **New-York, February 9th, 1895,** visiting **Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Augas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche,** etc.

A pleasant Cruise on the Gulf of Mexico, and a tour of Eighteen Days through the most interesting parts of Mexico by a **Special Pullman Train.**

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES
to the **West Indies** by **Quebec Steamship Company's** fine steamships, visiting **Windward Islands, Trinidad,** etc., from **New-York February 2, 13, and 23.**
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM
THOS. COOK & SON,
Agents for **Pickford and Black,** Steamship Line, only connection between **Cuba** and **West Indies.**
Official Ticket Agents for all trunk lines,
261 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.

No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Capt. Deboeuf.....Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $107; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35, N. R. | P. C. & P. R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M | Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 8 A.M | Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. A. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Gen